INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL XX NO 205 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA

No Release Of Civil Disobedience Prisoners

MASS ARRESTS IN NADIAD

—:o:—

Attempts To Hold Political Conference

DELEGATES MARCH IN PROCESSION

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25.

A Nadiad message states that about 300 persons were arrested there yesterday in connection with an attempt to hold a Taluka Political Conference. Delegates from different villages took out processions which were put under arrest. One volunteer proceeded to the bungalow of the District Police Superintendent and handed him Congress Bulletins. He too was arrested. Subsequently, all were released except the President, Chairman of the Reception Committee and several others.—A. P.

STEPHENS SUCCEEDS LATE BAJPAI

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Mr. I. M. Stephens, officiating Director of Public Information, Government of India is confirmed in that appointment with effect from to-day.+A. P.

INDUS FLOOD VICTIMS

—:o:—

Karachi Undertakes Relief Work

KARACHI, Aug. 25.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Flood Relief Fund with Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President, Karachi Municipality, presiding, authorised Mr. Jamshed Mehta to spend to the extent of Rs. 10,000 for relief to people in the floodstricken areas.

The Committee deputed Mr. Dialmal Doulatram, retired subjudge, for relief work. In the course of the discussion, it was disclosed that new breaches had occurred near Sakrano. It is understood that the Collector of Sukkur has asked for more relief from the Commissioner in Sind.—A. P.

V. J. PATEL IN AMSTERDAM

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Amsterdam.—Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel has arrived here by air from London.—Reuter.

Americans On Trans-Atlantic Flight

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Harbour Grace.—Two young Americans Clyde Lee and John Bochken, have hopped off on a trans-Atlantic flight to Oslo.—Reuter.

General Commanding Of Nepal Dead

CALCUTTA, August 25.

General Dharma Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal, Commanding General and also a member of the Nepal Council of State, died here this morning. Flags on Governmen tbuildings were flown half-mast high and guns fired from the ramparts of Fort William.—A.P.

Contractor Stabbed

CALCUTTA, August 25.

Mr. E. P. W. White, Contractor, B. N. Railway, who was residing in Shalimar (Shibpur) was stabbed last night in his bungalow and removed unconscious to the Howrah Hospital where he died this afternoon. He was living alone with servants, two of picion. The motive for the whom have been arrested on suscrime is believed to be robbery.—A.P.

Shivlal Govindlal's Son Arrested

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Son of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Govindlal, was arrested at 11 p.m. this evening by the Gamdevi Police under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

"UNSATISFACTORY AND UNFAIR"

Country-Wide Condemnation Of Premier's Award

BUT ABDUR RAHIM SEES IN IT "A HELPFUL LEAD"

NAGPUR, Aug. 25.

At a public meeting held yesterday evening, a resolution was unanimously adopted recording unequivocal condemnation of the Communal Award.

Mr. Samiullalkhan, Chairman of the Nagpur Municipality, presided.

Mr. Dhavle moved the resolution, which was supported by several speakers, including Mrs Tambe, M.L.C. and Mr. Parakh, M.L.C.—A. P

"Hindus Must Put Their House In Order"

AJMER, (By Mail.)

Dewan Bahadur M. Harbilas Sarda, M.L.A., in an interview on the communal award stated opinion on it. The Government that it was no use expressing an was determined to give effect to its policy, no matter whether the public condemned it or approved of it. The Hindus must put their house in order, awaken national feeling amongst the Hindu masses and develop strength to be able to preserve their nationality.—A.P.

Not Award, But Cabinet Decision

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.) August 23.

"It is a misnomer to call it an Award. It is the decision of the British Cabinet on the communal question in India," said Maulana Shafi Daudi, M.L.A., Secretary, All-India Moslem Conference, in a statement to the Associated Press.

Referring to Alwar, the Maulana said that he had seen Maharajarins of Alwar several times during his stay in Delhi. He found that resentment against the Alwar State and the British Government was increasing every day, and no step was being taken by any side to relieve the tension. 'I am afraid the situation might take a very serious turn and in which history might repeat itself.

This, I do not like to happen at this particular moment; otherwise, the decision on the communits true perspective and the real nal question will not be read in issue might be clouded."

The Maulana left last night for Patna. He will reach Simla on September 2.—A.P.

Mr. Subbaroyan Urges Settlement

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Council in the course of a statment on the communal award says:—

"The terms of the Award are such that it is impossible for any settlement as communalists have gained rather than lost by the Award. The only thing that remains to be done for people nationally minded is to get together and see whether we cannot even at this late hour arrive at a satisfactory settlement. I have always been a great believer in joint electorates and if this main principle is conceded, I should be willing to go as far as is compatible with national ideals to satisfy the fears of minorities and give them all the safeguards that would be necessary. I am however extremely hurt at the way that His Majesty's Government have introduced communalism even in the case of women. The unanimous verdict of the women of India was for joint electorates whatever might be the reservations they wanted.—A. P.

"AWARD AS HELPFUL LEAD"

Sir Abdur Rahim's Laboured Apologia

CALCUTTA, August 24.

Sir Abdur Rahim, leader of the Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly, made the following statement to the Associated Press on the Communal Award:—

"We Indian politicians having completely failed to arrive at an agreed scheme for the communal problems, and our own men at the Round Table Conference and the Consultative Committee, apparently in order to prevent a deadlock, having felt obliged to refer the matter to the British Government for a decision: the least we can do in considering the award is not to go into hysterics. But since the decision does not profess to cover even the entire communal ground and is only a step, undoubtedly a most important one, in the constitution building that is in hand, let us try to grasp the communal constitutional picture as a whole, in so far the scheme before us supplies the necessary outlines. In doing so, we have to take into account all the weightage given to the minorities and estimate approximately the chances of the different communities in the special constituencies.

HINDU MAJORITY PROVINCES.

In the Madras Presidency, the Hindu formation in the Legislature will in every likelihood be 78 per cent. of the entire house; in the United Provinces 67 per cent: in Bihar and Orissa 71 per cent., and in the Central Provinces 85 per cent. In each of these cases, a Hindu majority, making all reasonable allowance for natural political divisions, may be expected to run the Government, and if they so choose, they can do so on purely communal lines. As regards the Madras Presidency, however. I do not, from what I know of the general temperament of its people, apprehend any serious communal mischief. But it is not possible, under the present conditions, to entertain a similar hope with any confidence regarding the United Provinces, the heart of Hindustan and the centre of Indo-Muslim culture, or Bihar or Central Provinces.

POSITION OF MUSLIMS.

In the North-West Frontier Province on the other hand, the Muslims will have 76 per cent. of the seats, but considering that this province has to depend on a dole of one crore of rupees from the Central Government and is the most important defence outpost of India, its autonomous powers will be seriously limited for a long time to come. In Bombay, including Sind, the Hindus will be 56 to 58 per cent. of the entire Legislature, and in Assam say 55 per cent. But in Bombay, having regard to the presence of the Parsees, and in Assam of 9 representatives of backward areas and 8 of the Planting industry, it may well be doubted whether the majority community alone will be able to maintain a Government without substantial support of the other communities. If Sind be separated, the Hindus of Bombay will form a block of 72 per cent., and can always form a communal Government. In Sind as a separate province, the Muslims will be 61 per cent in the Legislature, but the province's financial condition will be such that it is extremely doubtful whether there will be any scope for more than a most attenuated existence for any community.

BENGAL AND PUNJAB.

Now let us examine the position in Bengal and the Punjab on which most attention has been concentrated. On the most favourable calculation, the Muslims may secure 50 per cent. in the Bengal Council and say 52 per cent. in the Punjab. It is evident, therefore, that in both these provinces, a purely communal Government of Muslims or non-Muslims is not of the question. In the Punjab, the Muslims, the Hindus and the Sikhs must all co-operate in any Government that may be formed. In Bengal, it is said that Europeans and Anglo-Indians, who would hold about 12 per cent of the seats, must necessarily be the deciding factor. But that can only happen if the Muslims and Hindus combined are unable to produce leaders with a national programme of work, commanding the allegiance of say 63 per cent. of their fellow countrymen in the house.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Some Bengal Muslims regarding the question from what they claim to be a nationalist viewpoint urge against the Prime Minister's scheme, that if free common electorates with adult suffrage were established, the Bengal Muslims would have secured seats in proportion to their population, i.e., 54 per cent., and some Hindu nationalists seem to agree with this view. This very argument presupposes the existence of such a depth of communal feeling in the province that the fate of each one of 221 elections (leaving out 29 European and Anglo-Indian seats) is expected to be determined by it.

COMMUNAL BALANCE.

On the whole, therefore, the communal balance still leans against the Muslims, but we recognise that much of it is inevitable, if we are to have any form of self-Government under the present conditions. I have, however, always worked in the hope that the world forces at no distant date will produce Indian political leaders who will be able to fix the attention of the people upon some great programme of work for national uplift, the benefits of which the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs and all will share equally, and thus strike at once and for ever at the root of communal strife.

Let us bring in that day as soon as possible by seizing such opportunities as we can get to work together and harmoniously, and accept Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's award as a helpful lead in that direction."—A.P.

RELEASE OF WOMEN AND JUVENILES

CALCUTTA, August 25.

During the question time, Mr. R. N. Ried, the Home Member informed the House that it was not a fact that the Government had decided to release prisoners convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

He, however, admitted that 389 male and 83 female civil disobedience prisoners were recently released before the expiry of their terms, as Government considered that such prisoners could be released, as they were women and juveniles. He added that 3490 males and 203 females convicted in this connection, were in prison till July 31.—A.P.

NAIDU JUST MISSES HIS CENTURY

Indian Tail Without A Wag

KENT CHEAPLY DISMISSED IN SECOND INNINGS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Aug. 25.

At the end of the second day's play in the match between All-India and Kent, Indians had scored 270 in their first innings and 15 for n'l in the second. Kent scored 154 in their second innings.

The match between All-India and Kent was resumed at Canterbury to-day in fine weather on a good wicket. Nazir Ali and Naidu, the over-night not-outs, had raised the total to 86 when the Mohammedan batsman was out l.b.w, to Freeman for 42.

NAIDU AND NAVLE ADD 127

Naidu and Navle now made a fourth wicket stand which yielded 127 runs. Naidu, batting in breezy style, scored his 36th six of the season when he hit Freeman over the top of the pavilion. Freeman, however, was generally bowling good length and was difficult to score off. Most of the runs came off Marriott and Watt. Naidu completed his 50 in an hour and a half. Navle's wicket fell to a catch by Levett off Marriott, for 40 at 213 and soon after the lunch interval was taken, Naidu being unbeaten with 90 and Palia not out with 4.

INDIANS' FIRST INNINGS

Wazir Ali b Marriott	22
Naoomal st. Levett b Freeman	14
Nazir Ali l.b.w. b Freeman	42
Navle c Levett b Marriott	40
Total for (4 wickets)	213

COLLAPSE AFTER LUNCH

Five thousand spectators witnessed resumption of play after lunch. Indians batting, however, collapsed when play was continued the remaining six wickets being dismissed for the addition of 52 runs of the pre-lunch total in 45 minutes. Watt was deadly with the ball. At one time he had the analysis of four for 18. His final analysis was four for 33. Naidu who came out with Palia to continue Indians' innings was one short of his century when he played on to Watt and was bowled. (229|5|99). Naidu was 155 minutes at the wicket during which he cut, drove and scored on the leg side with great skill. His chief hits were two sixes one five and 12 fours. When the score at 250 Amarsingh who replaced Naidu was dismissed by Watt for 8. At the same total Watt claimed his third victim in Limdi who was caught by Levett for duck. Palia gave Watt his fourth wicket being out l.b.w. after he had scored 20. Jogindersingh and Jehangir Khan occupied the crease but after scoring a brace Jehangir Khan was bowled by Freeman. Nissar brought up the tall but he was run out after scoring three runs. Jogindersingh was not out with 12 when the Indian innings concluded at 270.

KENT'S SECOND VENTURE

Kent opened their second venture through Woolley and Pearce. When he had scored 13 Nissar bowled Woolley and Ames who replaced him was caught by Amersingh off Nazir Ali when he had scored 28. At tea time the score was 67 for 2, Pearce being not out with 20.

Naidu b Watt	99
Palia l.b.w. b Watt	20
Amarsingh b Watt	8
Limbdi c Levett b Watt	0
Jogindersingh not out	12
Jehangir Khan b Freeman	2
Nissar run out	3
Extras	8
Total	270

Bowling analysis:—Watt 4|35, Marriott 2|81, Freeman 3|86, and Hardinge 0|42.

KENT'S SECOND INNINGS

Woolley b Nissar	13
Pearce not out	20
Ames c Amersingh b Nazir Ali	28
Extras	6
Total (at tea)	67 for 2.

—Reuter.

SANJURJO TO FACE GALLOWS

Tribunal Awards Harsh Sentences For Rebels

SPANISH REBELLION SEQUEL

LONDON, Aug. 25.

MADRID.—After deliberating for 18 hours, the Court consisting of six judges of the Supreme Court trying the leader of the recent rising and three others sentenced General Sanjurjo to death, General Herranz to imprisonment for life and Lieut.-Col. Infante to imprisonment for twelve years.

Captain Justo Sanjurjo, the General's son, was acquitted.—Reuter.

Foreign Trade Of Bombay

—:o:—

Gold Exports Shoot Up Figures

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay writes:—

"The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of July 1932 amounted to Rs. 11.8 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 3.55 crores, or 43 per cent. over the figures for July 1931 and of Rs. 1.66 crore, or 35 per cent. over those for July 1930. The increase of Rs. 3.55 crores is chiefly due to the larger shipments of gold. Imports of merchandise and silver also increased. Exports of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise and silver showed decreases.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 17.54 crores, as against Rs. 1.06 crore and Rs. 1,010 only and those of silver to Rs. 1.68 lakh against Rs. 59.26 lakhs and Rs. 24.48 lakhs respectively, during the corresponding periods of the years of 1931-32 and 1930-31. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 5.67 crores as against Rs. 12.88 crores and Rs. 20.23 crores respectively. The fall of Rs. 7.21 crores as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1931-32 is accounted for by smaller shipments of most of the principal articles of export, the more important among them being raw cotton (—82,577 tons and —Rs. 5.1 crores), seeds (—76,853 tons and —Rs. 1.05 crore), wool, raw (—5 1/2 lb. and —Rs. 86.69 lakhs) and grain, pulse and flour (—17,782 tons and —Rs. 16.95 lakhs).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 55.4 lakhs as against Rs. 98.59 lakhs and Rs. 1.2 crore respectively.—A. P.

MADRAS GOVERNOR INJURED IN OOTY

OOTACAMUND, Aug. 25.

His Excellency Sir George Stanley met with an accident while out hunting this morning, which will involve his taking complete rest for a few days.

He sustained only slight injuries and there is no cause for anxiety.—A. P.

Tributes From All Quarters

POONA CELEBRATES KELKAR JUBILEE

POONA, Aug. 25.

Glowing tributes were paid to Mr. N. C. Kelkar last evening on the occasion of the celebration of his Diamond Jubilee in Tilak Mandir square. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, said that Mr. Kelkar was one of the chosen few in Maharashtra in this century and like Aristotle's ideal man he struck a golden mean between two extremes. Mr. Aney, Member of the Legislative Assembly who was the president of the meeting, recalled his versatile genius and observed that none in India could be compared with Mr. Kelkar except the late Ramesh Chandra Dutt of Bengal, for his splendid services in the cause of mother tongue.

Mr. Kelkar, in reply, remarked that the Diamond Jubilee struck him like a bell at the end of a line of typing, which gave warning, though sweetly, of the closing stage of the span of life. He would in future restrict his activities to the "Kesari" and Politics as much as possible and to unfinished literary works. It was his good luck which had brought him in close contact with the late Mr. Tilak.

Out of Rs. 30,000 that he had earned from literary work besides his salary as "Editor" of the "Kesari", Mr. Kelkar announced a donation of Rs. 8000 to the proposed Maharashtra University for the spread of Marathi literature and Rs. 1000 each to the Cow Protection League and Prof. Karve's Women's University.

He was then garlanded on behalf of 200 public institutions of Maharashtra. Among the presents offered were a book entitled 'Kelkar' of 750 pages containing appreciative articles on him, encased in a silver box and a silver image of Saraswati, Goddess of Learning, from Bombay Jubilee meeting.

Congratulatory messages received from all over India, including those from the Chief of Sangli, Narendranath Gokuldas Narang, S. P. Tambe, B. Das, C. Vijayraghavachari, Rangaswami Iyengar, C. Y. Chintamani, Francis Low and the Maharashtra Mandal of Rawalpindi, Karachi, Lahore, Delhi and Calcutta.

Several vernacular papers have published special Kelkar editions for the occasion.—A. P.

NO SALE OF FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has notified its resolve to let out its shops in Manekchawk for one year on condition that foreign cloth is not sold on stocked there.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

LORD INCHCAPE'S LEGACY.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A Legacy of 100 sterling for all Captains of the ships of the Peninsular and Oriental and British India Steam Navigation Companies has been Bequeathed by the late Earl Inchcape according to the "Evening News" which quotes the words of the will, "if they care to accept it." To-day 200 men who were captains at the time of Lord Inchcape's death have received letters from solicitors announcing the legacy "As a slight memnto in acknowledgment of your loyalty and fidelity to me".

The late Lord Inchcape in addition to leaving 100 sterling to each Captain has also left 50 sterling to every Chief Officer and Chief Engineer. These benefactions total over 40,000 sterling.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Words
Terms:—CASH with Order.
INSTRUCTIONS.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.
A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Box No. 322, Tel. No. 22337

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Daily Edition)

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

FOREIGN.
Yearly ..... Rs. 12
Half-Yearly ..... Rs. 6
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—MANAGER for Life Insurance Co., fully experienced in Office Management and Agency Organization required to give cash security. See personally with testimonials Mr. LALIT MOHAN c/o. THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENG. CO., 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 27th between 1 and 4 p.m.
A R7842

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, having a Diploma of L.C.P.S. is wanted for the Barsi Municipal Dispensary on Rs. 60-5-100 (subject to a temporary cut of 2½ per cent) plus Rs. 10 p.m. for House Rent. The post is eligible to the benefit of Provident Fund. Candidates should apply to the undersigned before 1-9-1932, stating caste, age, qualifications, experience, etc., with copies of testimonials. G. R. ZADBUKE, President. Barsi Municipality.
A 5422

Agents Wanted

WANTED—AGENTS to work on easy methods for South India Tea Business. Liberal Terms of Good Remuneration. Apply Post Box No. 48, Mettupaliyam, Nilgris
A R 7834

Wanted

WANTS TO PURCHASE—Good laying varieties of pure English fowls. Brokers and/or Commission Agents need not respond. S. E. BENGER, Bethel Cottage, No. 7 Level Crossing Road, Ville Parle. (B. B. & C. I. Railway).
R 6608

Profession

FREE—Golden Chance FREE—Special New Scheme for receiving FREE FORECAST for one month. Don't Miss this opportunity. Apply or see personally COTTON TRADE SYNDICATE, 100-104, Medows Street, Bell Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
F R 7847

For Sale

AT KHAR—FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Tables, Chairs, Chest of drawers. Apply First Floor, 621A, Fifteenth Road.
N R7843

Fruit, Flowers, Seeds

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT TREES—Get best Grafts recommended by Government Officials and Agricultural Experts. Mangoes, Rs. 2; Chikoos Rs. 2/8; Fruit bearing Lichees Rs. 2; English Roses Rs. 0/8/0. Also Palms Crottens, etc. at very moderate rates. Large Stocks in Bombay. DIANA FARM, Kunta Post Vapi, also 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
F R 7822

Motors & Accessorics

REPAIRS TO CARS carried out in our well equipped workshop. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Rates moderate BOMBAY MOTOR MART, Wodehouse Bridge, Fort.
JA R 7788

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Sale of Laccadivi and Aminidivi Coir Yarn

TENDERS in sealed covers will be received by the Port Officer, Mangalore, up to 15th September, 1932, for the sale of 350 tons Aminidivi and 250 tons Laccadivi Islands coir. Each tender should accompany an earnest of Rs. 4 per ton. Less than 250 tons will not be considered.
Further particulars can be had from the PORT OFFICER.
5398

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED by Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD., which to reach them by 31st August, 1932, at 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, for old Spinning Machinery, lying in the Compound of THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD., at Delisle Road, Parel and which could be inspected between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during working of the Mills.
3400

Legal Notices.

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 964 of 1932

HARGOVINDDAS NATHALAL ..... Plaintiff

V/s.

RATANCHAND SHRIMAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carried on business at Chhipi Chawl in Javeri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant

To,
RATANCHAND SHRIMAL, Esqr.,
The abovenamed defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed this suit against you under Order 37, Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure for Rs. 3,100 with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent per annum due by you under a Promissory Note, dated 8th February, 1932, signed by you in favour of one Mangaldas Kalidas Choksi, who endorsed the same in favour of the plaintiff.
You are summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the service hereof, for leave to appear and defend this suit. In default of your obtaining such leave, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 3,100 and interest as aforesaid and Rs. 200 for costs and interest on judgment.
Dated this 23rd day of August, 1932.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5423

Public Notices

Socony-Vacuum Corporation

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC., and VACUUM OIL CO. INC., have pleasure in announcing to their customers the consolidation of their business and interests in India, Burma and Ceylon from September 1st under the name of SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION.
This merger will add to the wide range of petroleum products, now sold by STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, INC., the universally known GARGOYLE INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS, GARGOYLE MOBILOIL and other brands.
As physical consolidation of the two Companies' Offices will not be possible for some time, we respectfully request customers of both Companies to continue to address letters and remittances after September 1st to the respective present Office addresses, but substituting SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION for either of the names VACUUM OIL CO., INC., or STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, INC.
Telegrams should be sent as at present, viz:—STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, INC. customers should address "SOCONY" and VACUUM OIL CO., INC. customers "VACUUM."
5387

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH BRAND NEW PERSIAN CARPETS.

Under instructions from the Parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will, TOMORROW (SATURDAY), the 27th August, 1932, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

About 70 pieces very rich brand new Persian Carpets of various sizes and designs in variegated colours.
Carpets are now on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,

MISTRY & Co..

BONAFIDE SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MOTOR CAR WORKSHOP OWNERS' AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEALERS.

The stock-in-trade of the Central Auto Body Corporation comprising compressor spray paint machine 1-2 H.P., office furniture, Singer machine, electric fans, also motor assessories, etc., to be auctioned on SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Kheshwalla Building near Byculla Club, Lamington Road. Property on view. Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK
DOUBLE ATTRACTION

NEK ABLA

100 per cent IMPERIAL COLOSSAL TALKIE. Adapted from the famous stage success
SILVER KING or "PAKJAD PARIN"
Featuring
JAMSHEDJI, MUSHTARI & HADI
Director: Rustom Poonawalla.
with a
Roaring Gujarati Comedy
SHREE KRISHNA SUDAMA
with
Master TRIKUM, CHANDOO and BABY GHASWALLA
Shows at 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema
Girgaum, Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"SUNNY" SECOND WEEK
"SUNSHINE SUSIE"
A Musical Comedy Romance
with
RENATE MULLER,
JACK HULBERT,

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IVOR NOVELLO
in
"ONCE A LADY"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL
in
MERELY MARY ANN

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Taian Maru	3159	18 Aug.	26 Aug.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	31 Aug.	4 Sept
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 5 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 Aug.	13 Sept.
*Shin-i Maru	3812	2 Sept.	.....
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@17 Sept
*Tokushima Maru	5976	18 Sept.	30 Sept.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@ 3 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	18 Aug.	5 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	1 Sept.	19 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	7 Sept.	13 Sept.
Shinyo Maru	12000	21 Sept.	27 Sept.

INDIAN STUDENTS travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent., reduction on Single and 25 per cent. reduction on Return 3rd class A rate tickets. Also Free Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Talaimaner Pier and Colombo.
Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full particulars please apply to:—
Nippon Yussen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building:,
270/272 Hornby Road.
'Phone No. 20279,
Telegram "YUSEN".

HYDROCELE
Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and reduces size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

INHERITANCE LAW AND HINDU WOMEN

—:o:—

D. G. National College Parliament Debate

(From A Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug 23
The D. G. National College parliament had its first sitting on August 16, in the College Assembly Hall.
After the question time Mr. B. D. Mirchandani moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House the Hindu law of inheritance is most unfair to women."
The speaker, emphasised the fact that the principle which regulated the existing relationship between the two sexes was wrong and that it should be replaced by the rule of equal justice. He then mentioned the enormous disabilities to which girls and widows were subject under the Hindu law.
The resolution was opposed by Mr. G. B. Laiwani who quoted the rulings of High Courts and the Privy Council proving thereby the justification of the law.
The motion was lost when put to vote.

KIDNAPPING MINOR GIRL

—:o:—

Three Men Sent To Jail

(From A Correspondent).
SAUGOR, Aug. 23.
Four persons were found guilty by Mr. Krishnaseyak under Section 355-A I. P. C. for having kidnapping a minor girl of a respectable family of Sarra in the Rehli Tehsil.
The facts of the case according to the prosecution were that the girl who was alleged to have been kidnapped was sleeping with her mother in the threshing floor on the day of occurrence. A few days before some ill-feeling grew between the accused and the girl's brother, Malguzar of the village. The accused conspired to take revenge by kidnapping his sister with this in view, three of the accused hid themselves near the fence When the girl came out of the threshing floor the accused caught hold of her forcibly and gagged her. The girl was overpowered and removed to the out-skirts of the village where the fourth accused also joined them.
The next day the girl was rescued by some people at Gundarai and a complaint was lodged at the Thana. The girl was sent back safe under Police escort. She then narrated the whole story to her mother. The accused pleaded not guilty.
The Magistrate found all of them guilty and sentenced Karoda to three years' R.I. and the rest to 9 months R.I.

CRICKET AT BANDRA

Bombay, Thursday.
A correspondent writes:—
The Mangalorean Catholic Recreation Club, Bandra, captained by J. J. Farias, had another easy victory in cricket.
A whole day match was played on Wednesday against the Rajan Cricket Club on the Danda Green in which Bhagwandas for the Mangaloreans and Ferro for the Rajans distinguished themselves by scoring 61 and 24 runs respectively.
The Rajan Club scored 96 in the first innings and 23 in the second, while the Mangalorean Club made 93 in the first innings and 61 for two wickets in the second innings.

Late Mr. M. M. Kapadia

Bombay, Thursday.
Mr. Madhavdas Morarji Kapadia, Chief Superintendent of the Lady Northcote Orphanage died of heart failure this morning.
The late Mr. Madhavdas was in charge of the Orphanage for the last 12 years and it was due to his untiring efforts that the Orphanage attained its present sate. The deceased joined Mahatmaji's Ashram in 1921 and worked for several years in the Khadi department. He leaves behind him a widow, six children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.
The Orphanage and the K. N. Sailor Press remained closed in honour of the deceased.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, Thursday.
The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.—A.P.

NOOTAN MITRA MANDAL.
Under the auspices of the above mandal "Mother's Day" will be celebrated on Sunday, August 28 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Mandal's Hall (New Charni Road) when Mr. M. H. Murdeshwar and Mr. V. S. Thosar will speak on the "Greatness of Mother". Mr. K. M. Mankar will preside.

BOY "KIDNAPPED"

Sadhu In Trouble

Bombay, Thursday.
Gopidhar Nandkishor, a Sadhu of Bharatpur, was arrested by the B. B. and C. I. Railway police on Tuesday afternoon at Bombay Central for the alleged kidnapping of an eleven-year-old Hindu boy from Nasik city.
When Gopidhar was produced to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, the railway police stated that Gopidhar was found on Tuesday at Virar station in the company of Shri Krishna Dattatraya Marathe, who was also in Sadhu's dress. In the course of the inquiries made by the police Shri Krishna alleged that he had been enticed and kidnapped by Gopidhar from a "Dharamsala" near Nasik Road station. When a passenger train arrived at Bombay Central, the accused was arrested on the strength of a message received from Virar. The complainant boy gave his address as Kanadya Maruti's Lane, Nasik. As inquiries were being made at Nasik the police applied for remand of the accused for seven days.
The magistrate granted remand till August 29.

PICKETING OF RICE GODOWNS

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Vigorous picketing has been in progress for several days in front of rice godowns at Dana Bunder. The case of the picketing is said to be the importing of rice by the proprietors of these godowns by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, which is on the boycott list of the Congress.
The Pydhoni police arrested to-day at 11-30 a.m. a Congressman, who described himself as "Dictator" of the "B" Ward Congress Committee while he was picketing the godown of Messrs. Hasan Premji, in Dana Bunder.
Two Congress volunteers were arrested this morning at Mandvi for picketing the rice godown of Messrs. Hasham Premji.

Unusual Phenomenon

(From a Correspondent).
SAUGOR, Aug. 23.
On Saturday last at mid-noon the citizens of Saugor saw an unusual sight. The Sun was surrounded by a full halo of large size and in this the rain-bow colours were seen.
The sight was so un-common that large crowds of people collected in the streets to have a view of it. A leading Astrologer says that it augurs ill for the future.
A similar phenomenon was also noticed round the Moon the same night.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointment

The following notifications have been made:—
Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and Salsette Development Officer, is to perform duties of Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay Presidency, in addition to his own duties.
Mr. J. Hobson is to be Superintendent of Police vice Mr. J. R. Gregory retired with effect from the 17th July 1932.
Mr. C. H. Reynolds, on return from leave is to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M. C, on return from leave is to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.
Mr. H. G. Lang, on return from leave, is to be District Superintendent of Police Kolaba.
Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, on return from leave is to be District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.
Mr. N. P. A. Smith, on return from leave to be District Superintendent of Police, Surat.
Mr. P. B. Wilkins, MC., DFC., on relief is to officiate as District Superintendent of Police Kaira.
Mr. G. A. Shillidy, on return from leave is to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.
Mr. W L K Herapath, on return from leave is to do duty as Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.
Mr. M. P. Desai, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, has been granted a further extension of leave.
Mr. O. H. B. Starte, on return from leave is to be Backward Class Officer.
Mr. J. Walker, on return from leave, is to be Divisional Forest Officer Kanara Eastern Division.
Mr. V. R. Talavdekar on return from leave is reappointed as Officiating Teacher, Normal Class, at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, with effect from the 13th July 1932.

BEWARE OF THE TRAP!

Tagore On The Communal Award

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.
Dr. Rabidranath Tagore has issued the following appeal to his countrymen from Santiniketan:—
"I should like to take a further opportunity to dwell on the attitude which I think should be ours with regard to the communal award announced by the Government. Calm judgment should convince us that this award has provided another occasion for clouding the real issues which are at stake by arousing mutual irritation between our communities and classes so that our attention is diverted from the coming constitutional reforms.
My advice to my countrymen is that they should ignore this award and focus all their forces for a united consideration of the new measures that will soon be inaugurated. The solution of the communal problem is in our hands and we should take advantage of the new feeling of resentment that is sweeping the intellectual circles of our country to-day against the irrational, communal and class differences to come to an agreement between ourselves and thus remove one of the greatest obstacles in the path of our national self-expression. But let us not be sidetracked by emotional considerations and let us meet the real issues, that will soon be revealed to us united amongst ourselves and prepared for any contingency."
Mr. Kishorilal Ghose, who was declared unanimously not guilty by the assessors in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, arrived at Calcutta yesterday from Meerut.—A. P.

U. S. ORGANISERS OF W. E. CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, August 25.
The State Department announces that Mr. Frederic M. Sackett, American Ambassador in Berlin and Mr. Norman Davis, a banker of New York, have been named as American representatives on the Organising Committee to prepare for the World Economic Conference.—Reuter's Special.

GOVINDA PROCESSION SEQUEL

Alleged Rioters In Court

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Bhagia Pandu and twelve others who were arrested yesterday afternoon by the Lamington Road Police in connection with alleged rioting with deadly weapons and causing hurt to public servants, were produced to-day before Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourt Court, Girgaum.
It was stated that the accused, who were part of a 'Govinda' procession, which emerged from Kandewadi and was going to Chowpatty via Girgaum Back Road, attacked a rival procession at Banham Hall Lane. During the melee that ensued, several persons were injured. Three police constables who tried to prevent the rioters from assaulting one another, were also injured. The police applied for the remand of the accused till September 2, as further enquiries were to be made in that matter.
The Magistrate, however, ordered them to be bailed out on a sum of Rs. 200 with one surety each, a sum of Rs. 25 to be deposited in each case.

ONE RUPEE FINE

Six persons, who were arrested yesterday afternoon by the police from a 'Govinda' procession, for carrying flags with iron spikes and clubs in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order, were put up for trial to-day before Mr. I.N' Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court, Girgaum, who convicted them for breach of the Police Commissioner's order and sentenced them to pay a fine of one rupee each. Another man was fined Rs. 3 for carrying an iron rod on a similar charge.

THE "BULLETIN"

BOMBAY, Thursday.
A Bohra Congress volunteer, who was arrested last night by the Mharbavri police at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane for distributing copies of the "Congress Bulletin," was put up for trial to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, and was convicted on a charge of distributing unauthorised news-sheets under section 18 (1) of the Indian Press Emergency Act and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Vad 10, 1988.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 23, 1351.
Parsi—Aspandad 24, 1301.
Sunrise—6h. 22m.
Sunset—6h. 59m.
Hightide—8-15, 18-30.
Lowtide—0-08, 14-57.
Phases of the moon—New moon 1st Sept. 1h 25m a.m. First quarter 7th Sept. 6h 19m p.m. Full moon 15th Sept. 2h 36m a.m.

SATURDAY, August 27.

S. S. Rawalpindi with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, August 29.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Sunshine Susie", Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Once A Lady." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Merely Mary Ann". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mata Hari". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Seed". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Daybreak." Daily 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Dirigible." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Chatra-Bakavali" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (rFiday) at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavtar." Daily at 5, 7.4y and 10.30 p. m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Hamlet". To-day at 3 and 6.30 p.m.
THE PALACE (Byculla)—Fox Super Comedy "Mr. Lemon of Orange". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 5-30 p.m. Relay of Indian Music; 6-30 p.m. Items of Interest; 7 p.m. Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar; Instrumental Music by Mahomed Khan (Been Solo); 9 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, Physiological Laboratory, to-day, (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES UNION.

Members visit the Paper Mills to-morrow (Saturday). Meeting place is Seva Sadan at 10-30 a.m. sharp. Those members who can bring their cars will kindly do so.

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Dr. Jamshed Maneckji Unvala, Ph.D., will deliver a further lecture to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Institute Premises, Sukhadvala Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on "Numismatic Notes".

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 9 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

RECOVERY OF LEGAL COSTS

Corporation To Fight B. E. S. T. Co.,

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday considered an interesting question in regard to the legal cost which they sought to recover from the B. E. S. and T. Co. Ld.

It appears in August 1925, one Chaturbhuj Jheverbhai while boarding a tram car in motion at Ripon Road struck against a tram pole or a municipal street sign post situated near each other on the edge of the road, with the result that he fell down under the tram car and was crushed to death. His widow subsequently brought a suit against the Bombay Municipality and the B. E. S. and T. Co. Ld. claiming compensation amounting to Rs. 43,000 with costs and interest for the loss sustained by the death of her husband, but the High Court dismissed the suit with costs, holding that the deceased had acted contrary to the B. E. S. and T. Co.'s Bye Laws in boarding the car in motion.

As the widow was too poor to pay the costs, under the Deed of Concessions, the municipality asked the B. E. S. and T. Co. Ld. to indemnify them in respect of legal costs amounting to Rs. 8,847. The company while disclaiming the liability offered without prejudice to pay Rs. 3,000 in full settlement.

The Municipal Solicitors contended that the B. E. S. T. Co. Ld. was liable not only to party and party costs, but also for the attorney and clients' costs, but advised the Municipality to accept the party and party cost as fair.

The Standing Committee after discussing this matter resolved to fight out for the full amount of the cost.

Latest Poona Gallops

KARAPOTI IMPRESSES

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The following gallops took place on Monday and Tuesday:—

HIGHNESS (Bowley) and MELESIGENES (Maurice) galloped an easy mile. Highness was better.

NARSES (Obaid) and LITTLE BOB (R. Boy) galloped a mile on the tan. Narses finished well.

GALUMPH (Stokes) did pacework over a mile. Fit.

ROSNAREE (Hill) galloped seven furlongs. Well.

CRUSTY (Marrable) and STRENGTH (Wallace) galloped a mile. Crusty was better and has improved.

KARAPOTI (Reynolds) galloped seven furlongs on the tan without being extended.

EL DRAQUE (Walker) and AVELINE (R. Boy) galloped an easy six furlongs on the race track. They are well.

IN THE GLOAMING (Bullock) and NO ARGUMENT (Kirby) galloped six furlongs on the sand at about ¾ pace. No Argument moved well.

IRISH RIGHT (R. Boy) and KIRKMAIDEN (Evans) galloped an easy seven furlongs. Fair.

ROMANESCO (R. Boy) and ROMAN ROUE (Brace) galloped seven furlongs on the race track. Both are well.

CRYPTOGRAM (Maurice) went an easy mile. Well.

ROYAL ACE (Reynolds) and a stable companion galloped a mile on the tan. Royal Ace has improved.

AMBASSADOR (Rylands) and SANJAKDAR (R. Boy) galloped six furlongs on the tan. A forward pair.

NASRAT BEG (R. Boy) beat a stable companion in a six furlongs gallop.

FUNNY FACE (C. Hoyt) did pace work over a mile. Fit.

DILSHER (Dillon) galloped nine furlongs on the tan. Well.

HAMIYAH (Bell) galloped seven furlongs on the sand. JODI (Selby) accompanied her over the last six furlongs. Hamiyah won by a length.

VERSHAN (Marrable) galloped an easy mile on the tan. Fit and well.

ARAB QUEEN (Samdan) galloped a mile on the race track. This was a smart gallop.

RUSTOM (C. Hoyt) spurted four furlongs. Well.

MATCH BOX (R. Boy) was extended over a mile on the tan Good.

ABU ZAID (Obaid) galloped a mile on the tan. Fit and well.

CLAIRETTE (Flynn) and GABRIELLE (Maurice) galloped nine furlongs on the race track. Clairette won by a couple of lengths.

HAPPY WARDEN (R. Boy) and EAGLE'S PREY (Brace) galloped seven furlongs on the race track They finished together.

TEA DANCE (Obaid) galloped six furlongs. Well.

REJOICE (Selby) galloped an easy six furlongs. Fit.

POETRY (Bowley) beat a stable companion in a six furlongs gallop.

SHALI (Obaid) and HAJIB BEG (R. Boy) galloped five furlongs on the tan. Shali was better.

HATTAM TAI (Evans) galloped six furlongs. Fit.

MANSFIELD (McQuade) galloped seven furlongs on the tan. He is ready.

EL FARAS (Stokes) and LUCKY STAR (R. Boy) galloped six furlongs on the tan. It was a smart gallop and El Faras won by a neck.

MOLLY KING (R. Boy) and SQUARE DEAL (Davison) galloped six furlongs on the tan. Molly King was better.

JAIBALA (Selby) and WAFADAR (Wallace) galloped an easy six furlongs. Both are fit and well.

SHAIBAN (R. Boy) and TENNYSON (R. Boy) spurted three furlongs on the tan. They finished together and are well.

REDUCTIONS OF RENT IN I. T. CHAWLS

—:o:—

Tairsee Speaks Of Meerut And Communism

A special meeting of the Improvements Board was held on Thursday to consider the following resolution, which after some discussion, was accepted by the chairman, Mr. Meyer Nissim:

"That the improvements Committee be requested to report on the policy followed by the Committee since last year in leasing or selling Trust lands at concession rates. In case there be no definite policy, whether it would not be desirable to lay down one.

That until the report is submitted by the Committee and the Board express and opinion thereon, the Board are of opinion that Trust land should not be sold or leased at concession rates.

Mr. Tairce said those who bought lands in the boom period, did so, with open eyes. If there was trade depression now, they had no business to ask for concessions

Mr. L. G. Pradhan seconded the proposition.

Mr. H. A. Lalji thought, that in view of the present financial position of the Trust, they should try to make the best business bargain.

Mr. Boman Behram moved an amendment to request the Committee to submit the report within a month.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, the chairman of the Improvements Committee assured the house that the report would be submitted as early as possible and moved the proposition of Mr. Tairsee as his own amendment, which was only to submit the report. The amendment of Mr. Meyer Nissim was carried.

RENT IN I. T. CHAWLS.

Dr. J. N. Choksy then moved that the Board are of opinion that the rents of the Improvement Trust Chawls be maintained at the same level as per Board resolution No. 16, dated April 15, 1920, except in cases where they are already reduced.

Dr. Choksy said, a number of men residing in the Trust Chawls were without work or on less wages, and therefore it was not fair to charge them excessive rents.

Miss Mani Ben Kara seconded the proposition, and asked the members of the Board to attend the meeting of the tenants' of some of the chawls in the Azad Maidan that evening and thus sympathise with them.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee asked Dr. Choksy and Miss Mani Ben Kara to give some facts about the condition of the tenants, and what rent they paid before and what they pay now before asking the Board to vote for the proposition. It was very easy to ask the members to go to the Azad Maidan, but this Mr. Tairsee submitted would not assist the Board to raise a loan of even Re. one there. The Board had to pay high rate of interest and raise loans, and he asked the proposer and seconder of the proposition if they would get loans for the Board at a low interest, the Board would charge the same interest to the tenants and not a pie more.

Dr. Choksy: It is you capitalists who suck the blood of the poor.

Mr. Tairsee: It is you who suck the blood of the poor by talking things which you do not practise. It is this kind of idea which has ruined the workers and also the city. He again asked Dr. Choksy and Miss Kara to raise loans for the Trust at the rate of interest which they wished to charge the poor tenants of the Trust Chawls. Continuing Mr. Tairsee said if you rent at low rate of interest you will have to give up your chawls.

Dr. Choksy: Why not free?

Mr. Tairsee: If you become a communist, you will have to go to Meerut (laughter).

Mr. L. G. Pradhan objected to this expression when Mr. Tairsee retorted: "Mr. Pradhan will have also to join Dr. Choksy at Meerut." (laughter). Continuing Mr. Tairsee said Dr. Choksy was like the prodigal son. He advised Dr. Choksy to speak in a democratic, businesslike and logical manner.

At this stage further discussion was adjourned.

SETTING FIRE TO SILK YARN

Congressman Arrested At Gaiwadi

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A Congressman was arrested by Sergeant Glandening and Sub-Inspector Shande of the Princess Street Police this morning at Gaiwadi, while he was setting fire to a package containing artificial silk yarn. As the fire was extinguished immediately no injury was caused to the package, which was taken charge of by the police.

SIR PURSHOTTAM CONTRADICTED

—:o:—

Japanese Purchasers Of Indian Cotton In Villages

Mr. K. W. Halai has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Tariff Board:—

Bombay, 21st Aug., 1932.

To the Chairman, the Indian Tariff Board,

Dear Sir,—I find that Sir Purshottamdas giving evidence before you in reply to one of the memoers of your Board Mr. Fazelbhai, stated that it was not true that the Japanese were purchasing cheap cotton by going into the villages.

I beg to state from my own personal experience that the said statement made by Sir Purshottamdas if so made has reported is absolutely incorrect and misleading. I was associated with the Japanese firm of Messrs. Yokohama Kitto Kaisha Ltd, and in the course of years between 1916 to 1918 I used to purchase thousands of bales during each season from the village markets. I used to go in motor cars taking ready cash and paying the villagers on the spot through the ginners especially as the goods used to be pledged with the ginners who also used to squeeze the producer in addition to the Japanese purchasers.

But since the time of which I am writing these purchases are going on a collossal scale and whereas of the time of which I am writing there were only limited members of Japanese going round but now-a-days they are swarming in very large numbers and as a matter of fact the best variety of selected cotton is taken away by them in very large quantities in this fashion. I am quite prepared to substantiate this if so required in detail.

I am writing this to draw your earliest attention in order that the Board might not be misled by any incorrect and interested evidence.

I beg to remain,
Your most obedient servant,
K. W. HALAI.

FORGERY IN POST OFFICE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Patrick A. Lobbs, a sorting clerk in the General Post Office, Bombay was committed to Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court to-day by Mr. D. N. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate Third Court. The charges against the accused were forgery, cheating and extracting a private letter.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

—:o:—

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 25.	
Previous Closing	3.46 3/16
To-day's Closing	3.46 1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK

—:o:—

London, Aug. 25.	
Previous Closing	3.46 1/8
To-day's Opening	3.46 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.46 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER

New York, Aug. 25.	
Previous Closing Rate	8.23
To-day's Opening Rate	8.33
Difference	plus .10
To-day's Closing Rate	8.36
Difference	plus .13

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

April-May Rs. 247

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.92
To-day's Opening Rate	6.16
Difference	plus .24
To-day's Closing Rate	6.32
Difference	plus .40

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 25.	
Silver Ready	18 1/8
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	18 9/16
Higher	1/16

Market:—India bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay Aug. 25.			
Spot	56	11	0
Bhadrawa	57	0	0
Asho	57	8	0
Gold Guinea	29	6	0
	18	11	0

FINE FOR "GOVINDA" PROCESSIONISTS

—:o:—

Defiance Of Police Order

Gopal Bhikoo, a Hindu youth who was arrested by the Princess Street Police on Wednesday for defying the order of the Police Commissioner against the carrying of lethal weapons while in a "Govinda" procession was charged on Thursday in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default five days' imprisonment.

Another Hindu youth charged for the same offence was fined Rs 10 or was ordered to undergo imprisonment for four days in default. The defence plea that the weapon which the accused carried was harmless and there was no likelihood of his using it, was not accepted by the Magistrate.

UNDER-TRIALS FALL OUT

Incident At Mazagoan Court

Two under-trial Prisioners awaiting their trial before the Special Magistrate Mazagon Police Court, came to blows and disturbed the Court till such time as they were removed by the Police.

It appears a quarrel in the dock arouse iver seating accommodation and then both of the undertrials from words came to blows, resulting in bleading to one.

The Magistrate took a lineint iew of this as they were both being charged for murder.

One of them was brought back into the Court room while the other one was kept in the lock-up

PADVE MURDER CASE APPEAL

The appeal from what may be called a sensational trial in Konkan in the case in which the special sessions judge of Savantwadi sentenced two of the accused to be hanged and 16 to be transported for life for murdering their land-lord one Mr. Varadkar, is to come up for hearing on August 29.

Dr. B R Ambedker, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. J S Savant, Advocate of Bombay is appearing for the accused.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Benefits Vile Parle Association

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

The variety entertainment arranged for the benefit of the Ville Parle Sporting And Library Association at the C. J. Hall on Wednesday afternoon was marked by items of more than average interest. Kumari Shanta Amladi Panditras Nagarkar, Prof. Vidnyeshwar Sastri, helped the programme with their well chosen songs. Of the instrumentalists, Messrs. Tipnis, Wagchandkumar Manah Kabadi, the lady legitimately deserves the "encores", she evoked! The youth Lodge Orchestra was delightful and the well-planned instrumental combination achieved an effect of vigour not usually noticeable in such orchestra. Miss G. Peterson who was to have danced on the occasion was prevented from appearing by an unfortunate accident. The Girgaum Vyayam Shala provided the interlude with an efficient physical culture demonstration. The honours of the evening were however, reserved for Kumari Enakshi Ram Rao who perfored the "Marmari Gopi" Dance and the "Temple" dance with appreciable skill and unfaultening execution.

POLICE DISPERSE B. I. T. C. TENANT DEMOSTRATORS

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Thursday.

About two hundred tenants of the B. I. T. Chawls organised a demonstration this afternoon in front of the Corporation Building, with red banners bearing the slogans "We are the origina' owners of Bombay," "Down with those who want heavy rent," etc.

A police officer from the Esplanade police station appeared on the scene with a posse of police and dispersed the demonstrators.

"THE FIRST AID"

Mr. Rege will deliver a lecture on "The First Aid" to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of The Maratha High School, Girgaum. Admission is free.

THE RIALTO

LAST DAY, AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

UNIVERSAL'S SENSATIONAL DRAMA

SEED

with

JOHN BOLES

Also SIDNEY-MURRAY COMEDY.

This is the SECOND WEEK And Your Last Chance

and still the house is packed to the corner with people eager to see Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's super picture of the story of the Notorious World War Spy.

MATA HARI Starring

GRETA GARBO with RAMON NOVARRO, LIONEL BARRYMORE, LEWIS STONE.

YOU MUST SEE IT!

TO-MORROW

Robert Montgomery, Madge Evans with Ronald Young

in

AT THE CAPITOL LOVERS COURAGEOUS

a charming idyllic Story of Youth and Romance

BOOK IN ADVANCE. PLANS OPEN.

Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA

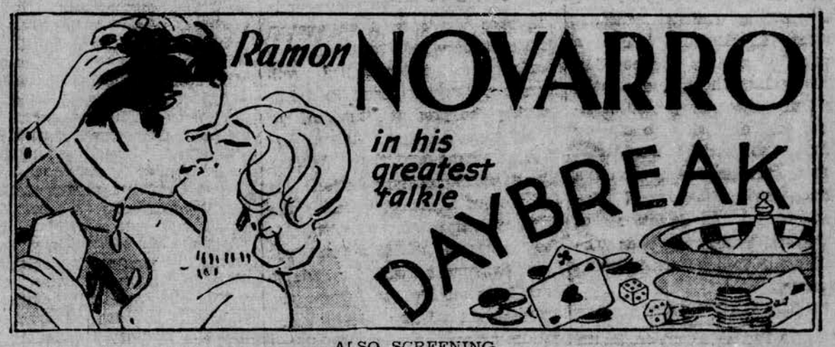
TO-MORROW

A GIRL ON A HELL SHIP NOT FIT FOR A DOG!
SHANGHAIED LOVE
Blood-Red Adventure and True-Blue Romance Where Tempests Rage!
RICHARD CROMWELL
NOAH BEERY
SALLY BLANE
From a Thrilling Sea Story By Norman Springer
Directed by George B. Seitz
A Columbia Picture

A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE

BOOK NOW AT ROSES or AT THE THEATRE.

PATHE CINEMA EVERYDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10



ALSO SCREENING

LAUREL AND HARDY IN MURDER CASE

THE BIGGEST SCREAM YET SCREENED.

A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1932

FACE THE REALITY

Speaking at a dinner held in his honour at Lahore, H. E. Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan, Acting Governor of the Punjab, referred to the Communal Award and asked if it was "fair or honest to give blame where gratitude was due." This is a somewhat absurd question to pose at the outset before convincing argument has clearly demonstrated to those who are blaming that they have anything for which to be grateful. His Excellency's efforts to do this, unfortunately, are not convincing. Defending at length the Award with reference to the Punjab, the Governor attempted to show that justice had been done to this and that community,—the Sikhs, for instance, as an important minority had been given due weightage. But he was discreetly silent on the claims of the Hindus, who though a minority in the Punjab, are not only not given any weightage but have been robbed of their due representation on the population basis. We doubt if the Premier himself expects any gratitude from the Punjab Hindus who have been deprived of the barest justice in order to ensure a permanent statutory majority for the Muslims in the province and to placate the Sikhs who refuse to be placated.

NO CHANCE OF IT.

The Governor went to the length of pleading that it is impossible for the Punjab Muslims to form a communal Government though they have a majority ensured to them. For, he says, "as in the past, so also in the future, diversities of economic interests are bound to create diversities of political parties." His Excellency's reading of the past will deceive none. We only hope that the future will not be worse than the past as a result of fresh forces of disintegration being brought into play. But for these forces parties would certainly be formed on economic or political lines. We condemn the Award because it is calculated to prevent the formation of parties on political or economic issues and to accentuate communal differences. If there were joint electorates, with or without reservation of seats for certain communities, there would be some chance of the majority being formed of persons of various communities brought together by common political or economic interests or of such persons of the same community as might be acceptable to the general electorate. But such chances are very remote indeed under the scheme of the Award. And of this, those who have desired the Award could not be unaware.

WHERE FAULT LIES

Sir Mahomed Iqbal also wonders why anybody should make it a grievance that in the Punjab the Muslims, who form a majority of the population, are guaranteed a majority of seats in the Legislature. A little clear thinking will make it plain where precisely lies the cause for a grievance. Few would feel aggrieved if most or even all seats were captured by Muslims as representatives of a general electorate. Such a result would only show that the people cared more for politics than for communal interests. The present grievance is not against every Muslim majority but against such a Muslim majority as is likely to be returned only by their own community, without other communities having any voice in the matter. The objection is not to a Muslim majority arising out of an arrangement which gives natural expression to the prevailing sentiments of the electorates as a whole but to a permanently enshrined communal majority shutting out of the Government for all time any but the members of a particular community.

MUST BE SCRAPPED.

It would have been a tolerable compromise if Government had given to the Punjab Muslims either a reserved majority under joint electorates or a reserved minority of seats under separate electorates. But to combine the evils of separate electorates with reservation of a communal majority, and to have done this by sacrificing the claims of the Hindus including the "Depressed" classes is the most amazing thing, one could have imagined possible. Nothing is more definite in the situation than the impossibility that such a scheme as the Award proposes will be accepted by the overwhelming majority of the country. It is no use "kicking against the pricks." It is better to face the reality of the situation and look for a solution on more rational and national lines. The redeeming feature of the situation is the hope that the very evil of the Communal Award will open the eyes of the responsible leaders of all communities to the urgent need for a settlement of their own.

Plight Of S. A. Indians

Telegrams are being received in India from South Africa that the situation there 'vis-a-vis' the Indian community is becoming very critical. A few days ago at a mass meeting Indians decided that they should embark on a 'Satyagraha' against the new law passed against them, and a little later Indian women passed a similar resolution civilly to disobey the law. Indians in South Africa are fairly familiar with such a movement since the days of Mahatma Gandhi. As a matter of fact, he had to resort to it as the only remedy to right their many grievances.

ANTI-INDIAN ACTIVITY.

The new Indian Agent in South Africa speaking at a lunch given in his honour by the Durban Rotary Club, referring especially to the Transvaal, said, "a great deal of what he considered unnecessary and undesirable anti-Indian activity had taken place," and he pleaded for a better understanding between Indians and Europeans. We have our doubts whether, in the intensive propaganda and race war carried on against South African Indians, these few words appealing for sanity will have any tangible result in improving the present situation, or rather relaxing the tension between Indians and the Whites. The most important question at the present moment, which the Agent will have to deal with, is the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, under which Indians have been notified to inform the Government of any illegal occupation, or residence on prohibited land. This is a newly created offence under the Act recently passed by the Union, and it is intended to isolate and humiliate Indians. The provisions of this Act bear harshly on Indians, and it is against them that Indians are making such a united and determined stand.

BRAND OF INFERIORITY.

Unfortunately for Indians the Fazli Hussain delegation has approved of the measure and so have the Government of India, though that does not take away the right of Indians to fight their own battles in their own way. What Indians most object to under the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, is the principle of segregation implicit in it. Indians have always revolted against this humiliation and they will never accept it despite the assent the new measure has received from the Indian Government. It is argued by some that the Asiatic Land Tenure Act will give some security to Indians of their "occupation and residence," but we doubt whether this questionable security will compensate them for the loss of their self-respect. Some people feel that "without the moral backing of the Government of India the agitation in South Africa will be greatly handicapped, and in such an enterprise failure is worse than defeat." Even when the Government of India were considering the measure the South African Indians had raised their voice of protest against it and the Congress in South Africa had wholeheartedly condemned it. In these circumstances the Government had no business to accept a law which would permanently brand South African Indians with the stigma of inferiority. We cannot at all agree that wisdom lies in submitting to it, because the Whites are a powerful body. If Indians are defeated in a lawful fight against the South African Whites there is no disgrace in it, but it is far better than an abject surrender of most vital principles which are involved in this issue.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The economic condition of Indians is not improved by the policy adopted by the White employers of labour, like the railways, which have been replacing Indians with Whites. The Union Government have done little for these unemployed and starving Indians, though Kunwar Maharaj Singh has drawn their attention to this glaring omission. This increasing unemployment is helping the Union Government to repatriate as many Indians as possible, though the conditions in India are no better. An offer has now been made by the sugar planters of Reunion to find employment for 2,000 South African Indians. We are not disposed to accept any scheme which has for its object the employment of an Indian as a "coolie," whether indentured or free. Thousands of Indians who were taken to Malaya and other countries are returning to India because there is no work for them there. We do not know how far the Brazil scheme has progressed, but here again there is the same objection of sending Indians to other countries except as farmers. The warning uttered by Kunwar Maharaj Singh was timely and pertinent; for, the hostility against Indians has been growing and grown out of all proportions, particularly owing to the economic depression.

BUY KHADDAR

Reports from various Khadi Centres show that stocks of yarn and Khaddar are accumulating much faster than they can be cleared. This is mainly due to the fact that many Congress workers, who, ordinarily, did much to help the sale of Khaddar are now in jail, or pre-occupied with intensive political agitation. But since the cause of Khaddar is essentially a humanitarian one and appeals to many outside the Congress, it behoves all such to do everything possible to clear the accumulated stocks of Khaddar and generally to forward the Khaddar movement. It is a wrong interpretation of Swadeshi to say that, so long as one uses Swadeshi cloth, it does not matter much whether one uses mill cloth or Khaddar. We are glad to note that the Bombay Swadeshi League has given special prominence to Khaddar hawking in the Swadeshi Week which, it proposes to celebrate from 5th to 11th September. We hope that, the local Khadi Bhandar also will organise Khadi-hawking under its own direction.

REFORM IN COMPANY LAW

How Shareholders Can Be Protected

(By JIVANLAL V. DESAI, BAR-AT-LAW).

II*

In some cases a Company passes a resolution to remove the agent, and question arises whether the sanction of the Court is necessary for such a modification, or whether the Court has the power to sanction such a modification if applied for. In a Madras Case in 1924 Schwabbe J.J., has held that such a modification will not be sanctioned, though for any other lawful reason the employment be terminated. Though the agents consider their employment by the memorandum unimpeachable they are known to have got their remuneration increased or altered. The appointment of managing agents, or managers or secretaries (33-Mad. 36) should not be allowed to be included in the memorandum; and there should not be any hereditary appointment of managing agents. The father being a capable manager or shrewd financier is no guarantee that his son or grandson will have the same shrewdness or efficiency: and what guarantee is there that the succession will be always in the male line. I would not object to the promoter getting a reasonable reward for his promotion of the Company which may ensure to his children but the continuance of the management of a concern with a family does not lead to healthy development. Instances may easily be cited of the evil of hereditary management, so early steps should be taken to stop this system of hereditary management.

FRAUDS.

While on the subject of the Memorandum of Association I may mention that the names of some Companies are likely to cause confusion. I will not attribute any dishonest motive, but some unscrupulous people have the means of practising fraud on unwary purchasers. There was a case of a gold seller (choksi) who passed off gold imported by him as Nasarana Buck Gold which was passed off as National Bank of India gold. Therefore care should be taken to prevent commission of such frauds.

EMPOWER SHAREHOLDERS TO PROTEST.

Having offered some suggestions regarding the Memorandum of Association I now proceed to the Articles. The Articles of Associations generally contain a clause excluding Table A wholly, but a provision should be made that if any matter is not covered by an article of the Company, the provisions of the Table A in that connection will be applicable. The promoters generally have some draft agreements which are referred to in a preliminary article, and sometimes attached to the article in the form of a schedule. As these agreements are prepared by the promoters and the shareholders have not come into existence, detailed reference should be made to such proposed agreements in the prospectus, and power should be reserved to 10 per cent of the shareholders collectively to protest against any agreement regarding the Company's working at the first Annual General meeting. The prospectus should also contain the names of the promoters and their partners or sharers in the remuneration.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST

The prospectus requires to be signed by the Directors. If any of the Directors are sharing the Agents remuneration the extent of their interest should be shown in the prospectus as well as the articles of Association. The present Act requires mention of the minimum subscription on which the directors might proceed to allotment. This subscription is often kept very low. In my opinion the minimum subscription should be at least fifty per cent of the issued capital. The company is granted a Commencing Certificate as soon as a declaration is made that the Director have paid the allotment money.

In my opinion no Commencing Certificate should be issued till the allotment money on the shares allotted is received by the Company. Though the Company has the right to forfeit a share on which calls are unpaid, this power is rarely used. It may be with the view of showing favour to these defaulting shareholders, but with large amounts remaining unpaid and the Agents briskly proceeding with the works, liabilities go on mounting up with consequent financial difficulties.

BORROWING POWERS.

Having obtained the Commencing Certificate, the Company is now in a position to enter into contracts and to borrow money. As regards the borrowing powers very few companies have any restrictions imposed by the Articles and this has enabled agents to contract unnecessary debts. Companies having large accumulated Reserve funds and no capital debt outstanding are known to have contracted large debts and the funds thus obtained are utilised by the Agents for their own purposes or for financing their other concerns. Such borrowings should be prohibited. Again the borrowing powers being unlimited large capital debts are created from the very start.

STATUTORY RESTRICTIONS ESSENTIAL.

I would suggest a statutory restriction on the borrowing powers of the Company. In case of manufacturing concerns, I would suggest that for such concerns the borrowing for capital expense should be limited to the extent of paid up capital of the Company and as regards the working capital I would suggest that the Agents and promoters should bring in at least half the amount of working capital and the other half may be obtained from outsiders and in case of liquidation the outsiders should have a right to preferential repayment over the Agents and promoters. This will sufficiently safeguard the interest of outside creditors.

Apart from the manufacturing companies there will not be many classes of companies which will require any capital debts. Banks and trading concerns may require loans for their current business and the value of the stock in hand may enable some restriction to be placed on the borrowing powers. There are other complicated details and in my opinion they require to be attended to especially in the case of ordinary Indian depositors who are carried away by the halo of names.

(To Be Continued)

*The first article appeared on the 24th instant.

Notes of the Day

Is Holland Pro-War?

Even such a tiny country as Holland cannot tolerate the anti-War Congress, which, it is proposed to hold at Amsterdam by such world figures as Henri Barbusse, Maxim Gorki, Romain Rolland, Upton Sinclair and many others. It would be an honour to any country to have an assembly of such eminent persons, but under the present system when war and war-makers are enthroned, they are hounded out of one country to another. Europe is not yet tired of war, and, if we are to believe Wells, it is preparing for another and greater armageddon. What is wrong with an anti-war congress that the delegates should not be even permitted to attend it? War is one of the most profitable industries in the world for international finance and its creatures, the politicians, and they flourish on wars. More than any other country Soviet Russia has done its best to exorcise war, and it is always ready to abolish armaments and armies, if others will follow suit. But we have not yet seen such a gesture on the part of the armament-laden countries of the West.

Police Firing In Bengal.

There has always been a tendency on the part of the Police in India to resort to firing rather precipitately, and the present political situation in India has given them a sort of licence, which they did not possess before. In answer to a question the Bengal Council was told that during the seven months of this year the Bengal Police opened fire 16 times. This resulted in the death of 13 persons and 76 were wounded, three of whom died subsequently. At the same time 68 Government officers were wounded in dispersing "unlawful assemblies. The most notable aspect is that firing was used to disperse political meetings on five occasions. An analysis affords interesting information. On 11 occasions firing was used in connection with "agrarian disputes, fishery rights, possession of 'chur' lands." Once schoolboys were fired at for "a disturbance arising out of a 'jatra' at the Thana compound." There ought to be greater discretion in the use of arms. Even Ordinances cannot justify it, except in case of sheer necessity which can be proved. Human lives must not be considered cheap.

A Judge And Khaddar.

In the judgment of Mr. Justice S. C. Mullick in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" case, there is a curious passage. He writes: "The article is a mixture of a religious sermon and a political harangue. It mentions, no doubt, 'world service,' and the 'Kingdom of God.' But it mentions also Khaddar as one of the methods of attaining the object." Khaddar is not yet treated as an explosive or seditious article, and neither have the Government banned its use. If the Judge does not believe in the usefulness of a cottage industry like that of Khaddar in doing some service to the poor, all that we can say is that it is a matter of opinion though it does not alter the fact. But how he can suggest that references to Khaddar constitute a "political harangue" passes our understanding. Judges, we think should be cautious in giving utterance to their opinions, though Khaddar may have not any significance for them in relation to "world service."

Government's Responsibility.

It appears from the proceedings of the last meeting of the Broach Municipality that the non-payment of the salaries of its primary teachers for about eight month was due, as we had already suspected, mainly to Government withholding their education grant to the Municipality since November 1930. The Municipality, however, has done well now to have decided to pay the teachers in full. It could have done so much earlier. The poor teachers should not have been made to suffer on account of any dispute between the Municipality and the Government. As regards Government's withholding the grant, we do not see any justification for it so long as the Municipality has acted in accordance with the provisions of the Primary Education Act. The Government have no right to impose any frivolous conditions upon the Municipality or its School Board repugnant to those provisions, or the principles of Local Self-Government.

Japan Adamant

No Giving Up Of Manchuria To China

FOREIGN MINISTER'S ASSURANCE TO DIET

TOKIO. Aug. 25.

Japan is making arrangements for an early recognition of the Manchukuo State, announced Count Uchida, Foreign Minister to the Diet, expressing the opinion that it was the only means of establishing settled conditions. Count Uchida said that Japan would never consent to any solution (which apparently certain quarters are considering) of patching up matters, by investing China with authority over Manchuria, which would only reproduce conditions that were in existence prior to September last year.

He defended Japan against the charge of breaking machinery of the peace, pointing out that chaotic conditions in China were beyond remedy by that machinery. Count Uchida said that the establishment of Manchukuo was an act of her leading citizens who, resenting Chang Hsueh Liang's tyranny, and objecting to Manchuria being inveigled into Chinese wars, took advantage of his fall to found the New State.

Those who held that the Japanese military operations were ignorant of the facts.—Reuter

Tipsy-Cake

Like the Liberals of Bombay the Liberals of Allahabad, while denouncing the Award, cannot bring themselves to the point of letting it bang the door on co-operation. Evidently there has been a tug of war between two great men.

* * * *

The reason for ceasing to agitate against the Award is ingenious. Some members, we are told, held the view that no useful purpose was likely to be served by continuing to agitate against the Award. "On the contrary it would be likely to widen the gulf between the communities." MacDonald evidently "builded better than he knew."

* * * *

So it was suggested that "agitation should not be encouraged to such an extent as to endanger the larger national interests." Please remember this when you start agitating and keep off the grass of the sacred field of "discussion of the further stages of constitutional reform in London."

* * * *

After all this was satisfactorily settled, one of the big men hurried back to his editorial chair and relieved his pent-up feelings with the most terrific example of invective against a gubernatorial appointment that has ever enlivened the staid and sober columns of a respectable Liberal journal.

* * * *

As our own paper is rather inflammable and we are not insured against the Ordinance we refrain from anything like a full quotation, but here are a few examples:

"How can one regard the appointment of Sir Hugh Stephenson as Governor of Burma except as a clumsy practical joke at the expense of the innocent and unoffending people of that country, separationists and unionists included?

In what manner, when and where did Sir Hugh distinguish himself as Governor of Bihar?

Is it possible for anyone who has seen him and knows of his gubernatorial record to think that he was made for the governorship of a province?

Neither in expression nor in action is there in him anything of distinction.

We wonder what eminence Sir Hugh Stephenson would have attained if he had elected to serve his country in the country itself?

not even the poor man's face is spared.

* * * *

"The need of the hour is action", says Dalal Street. But after wandering and meandering over about four columns we find there is to be no action at all; only "a plebiscite, or a conference or a committee" which will "enable Britain to ascertain the will of the people." Why not another, Simon Commission—with suitable apologies.

* * * *

When two accused at Mazagaon indulged in a little scrap in the dock the Magistrate said he would not take a serious view of the quarrel, as both men were already concerned in major cases before the Court. We should like to see more of this sporting spirit in the Courts.

* * * *

The Phenomena Of Birth And Death

Senescence The Fate Of Creatures Limited To Specific Growth

—"Evening News of India."

Sounds very learned but it doesn't mean anything.

* * * *

The dear Babe explains the justification for sending additional troops to Bengal. The discovery is all her own. Really a "cute kid". It appears that Bengal has long had a grievance that, although she "contributes as much as any other provinces towards army expenditure, she gets the least return."

* * * *

"Even when the promised reinforcements are sent to Bengal, the garrison of that province would be smaller in strength than those of Bombay and the United Provinces, let alone the Frontier Province, the Punjab and the Baluchistan area." And now the grievance is at least to be partially remedied.

* * * *

We feel so much impressed by this scurvy treatment of Bengal in the past that we would like to suggest that Bombay might spare six of her 16 battalions of infantry for poor Bengal. We shant miss them. In fact we don't know why they are kept here.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE GRASPED

Award Provides Occasion For Lasting Communal Settlement

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

It would be difficult to imagine anything more ineffective, one might even say inane, than the almost platonic attitude which Liberal Associations in different parts of the country have taken up towards the Communal Award. A few weeks ago the columns of the Indian press were ringing with praises and admiration of the uncompromising stand taken by the Liberals against Sir Samuel Hoare's proposal to scrap the Round Table Conference method and repudiate the pledge to arrive at a settlement by agreement.

FOR THEIR OWN HAND.

But it appears that the Liberals were, as they have always done in the past, playing for their own hand. They were affronted and their vanity was wounded by Hoare's proposal to dethrone them from the position of collaborators and, instead, employ only a few of them as expert advisers or assessors. Now that they, or some of them, think the door of "Co-operation" is to be re-opened, proposals to divide the country into separate electorates and constitute the Legislatures on frankly communal lines seem to be in their eyes a matter of less importance than that they should have the opportunity of taking part in the discussions of further stages in the work of constitution making in London.

ANOTHER ANTI-CLIMAX.

The latest evidence of the working of this old vice in the Liberal camp comes from Allahabad. A largely attended meeting of the U. P. Liberal Association on Wednesday night considered the Communal Award for three hours. And we are told that, although there was unanimity in the expressions of dissatisfaction at the nature of the Award, a few members held the view that no useful purpose was to be served by continuing to agitate against the Award, on the curious ground that it might widen the gulf between the two communities. So they treated the country to another spectacle of the anti-climax of urging the country not to agitate against the Award "to such an extent as to endanger the larger national interests" and "not to relax their great effort to win freedom for the motherland by securing Dominion Status."

Apparently the "few" in Allahabad, as in the case of Bombay, were too strong for the many. It is a curious phenomenon of Indian Liberalism that it is always ruled by the minority; so perhaps it does not seem to men like Sir T. B. Sapru and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad such a very awful thing when protection for minorities is carried to such an extreme as to constitute a tyranny of minorities.

SUFFICIENT FOR THEM.

They denounce it in principle but are prepared to work it in practice, if they can visualise the prospect of some sort of "constitution" which will enable them to seize the reins of power in the Central Government and some of the provinces. The Hindus of Bengal and the Punjab are to be abandoned to their fate. The Central Government still remains and will provide a wide and profitable field for political exploitation by eminent Moderates of the type who so readily co-operated with the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme and made it a success that has commanded the admiration of the world. And there will be half-a-dozen provinces, more or less, to provide them with a political feast, sufficient to gratify their appetite for high office.

We shall do well in the future to remember that these eminent Liberals mean something different to what nationalists mean, when they talk of "genuine self-government" and that the smaller fry among the Liberals are not strong enough to stand against them. It is better to let them "gang their own gait" and the next time Whitehall or Simla contemptuously throws them off like so many squeezed lemons not to trouble ourselves over much about it.

THE NATIONALIST WAY.

Nationalists, whose conception of national freedom, whether it is called Dominion Status or by any other name, is a government completely free from external domination and based on a completely democratic electorate will also "gang their own gait" and by refusing to dally with any seductive compromises, refusing to tolerate any arbitrary imposition of a communal settlement by any third party and continuing their struggle for this unadulterated freedom will ultimately reach their goal.

THANKS TO MACDONALD.

This preposterous Communal Award has, perhaps, rendered a great service to Indian nationalism. It has produced a crisis which imperatively forces upon the country the need of settling this communal problem once and for all, and has shown the impossibility and absurdity of supposing that it can be settled by a surrender to out-and-out communalism. I am confident that there are many Nationalists who would be prepared even for that surrender if it held out any reasonable hope that genuine self-government could be evolved out of it, either now or in the near future as His Excellency Captain Sikander Khan tries to persuade us. But obviously it cannot.

IQBAL'S DEMAND.

Unfortunately for the special pleading of the Governor of the Punjab, Sir Mahomed Iqbal is at the same moment telling us quite frankly that what he and his friends want in the Punjab and Bengal is unquestioned, unadulterated communal domination and that the other communities must trust themselves to Muslims "proving themselves free from all pettiness and narrowness of outlook." I am quite prepared to believe that they would do so but I am not a Hindu or a Sikh in the Punjab or Bengal.

But the point is that nobody can object to the Mussalmans having their majority either in Bengal or the Punjab. They are the majority. But, so far as the legislature and the electorate are concerned, they must get their majority and keep it by legitimate means and with due respect for democratic principles. They cannot have a permanent communal domination established by statute, which would make it impossible for any government to hold office on the basis of a party majority or a combination of parties formed for political or economic reasons.

WHAT IT COMES TO.

Captain Sikander Khan endeavours to defend the Premier's plan on the ground that this would be possible. Sir Mahomed Iqbal tells us bluntly that this is not what the communalists want, and their dissatisfaction with the Award is due to this defect, as they conceive it to be. Nationalists know that Captain Sikander Khan is wrong and they know that administration on the lines conceived by Sir Mahomed Iqbal would be, not merely the negation of democracy and genuine self-government, but an utter impossibility.

So it comes to this. It is obvious that the Award is repugnant to everybody. Only a few eminent Liberals believe that it would be possible to work a constitution based on it. It is obvious that the British Cabinet have gone to the utmost limit that they are prepared to go, in attempting to satisfy the demands of the communalists. But the Muslim communalists are not satisfied. The plan does not go far enough for them. Hindus and Sikhs, on the other hand, have been stirred to a frenzy of opposition and indignation by the prospect of the imposition of such a scheme. Nationalists cannot and will never tolerate a system which cuts at the very root of the principle of democracy. The Award is therefore as dead as a door nail.

LOGICAL BUT NOT PRACTICAL.

There are many Nationalists, especially Congressmen, who will say: What is it to do with us? We have nothing to do with this Award or any other plans imposed from outside. Why should we trouble our heads about it? We have our own path to pursue and we believe it will ultimately bring us to the goal, when all will have to realise that India is one and the government of India or any part of it is for Indians and not for Hindus, Mussalmans or Depressed Classes. We do not want even to listen to the suggestion of these separatist devices.

That is a reasonable and completely logical attitude but I am afraid it is not practical. Sooner or later this problem has to be settled. It exists. It cannot be ignored. If Congress has to wait for the British to retire from the contest or to sue for peace she must look forward to an indefinite prolongation of the present struggle or a weak compromise such as that of the Delhi Pact. If India is to wait for the conversion of communalists to the straight view of Congress nationalism she will have to wait for a period, the term of which no man could presume to fix.

AN ADMIRABLE SUGGESTION.

Surely it is the better and more patriotic way for Congressmen and Nationalists outside the Congress fold to seize this opportunity for a bold attempt to come to terms with Mussalmans who conscientiously believe that in a self-governing India their community will stand in need of protection. Will not someone take up the admirable suggestion of Dr. Sathaye in yesterday's "Chronicle" and bring about a joint meeting of the Hindus and Muslims who met separately in Delhi a few days ago to denounce the Award, to be followed by a second conference witdh representatives of the Congress? It is not essential to go to the "Sewa-Ashram" at Yerrawda if that is not feasible. Congress leaders who are out of jail know well enough Mahatmaji's mind on this question and whatever formula for a compromise they agreed to, he would undoubtedly accept.

FUTURE OF SILVER

—:o:—

SALT LAKE City, Aug. 24

An assurance that silver will be discussed at the World Economic Conference has been given by President Hoover to Mr. Reed Smooth, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. He has added that someone with a knowledge of the question (which is of special interest to Salt Lake City, a big silver producing centre), will be appointed to lead the United States' delegation to that conference.—Reuter.

"KUMARI" FINDS WATERY GRAVE OFF DWARKA

Vessel Sinks While At Anchor

SURVIVOR NARRATES STORY OF HIS ESCAPE BEFORE COURT OF INQUIRY

Leaking of water into the rafthold of the ship through a hole into the tunnel was the cause of the sinking of s.s. "Kumari" near Dwarka, in June last, according to the Chief Engineer of the ship who gave evidence on Thursday, before the Marine Court which is holding an inquiry into the matter.

The witness who is one of the 19 survivors of a crew numbering 28, narrated how the ship foundered near Dwarka in the early hours of June 14, and gave a graphic account of how he saved his own life.

When the ship was sinking, he dived into the sea and after swimming for about an hour got hold of a raft on which there were six other men, including the Captain of the ship. For over twelve hours, the seven men were hanging on the raft but they were ultimately washed off. The Captain, a fireman and a greaser drowned, but the witness and three others were fortunately washed ashore and survived.

A Marine Court, consisting of Sir H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, (President), and four assessors commenced an inquiry at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday, into the loss of s.s. "Kumari" and nine of her crew near Dwarka on June 14, last.

This ship belonged to the National Steamship Company and started on June 12 from Karachi to Colombo and Malabar ports via Bombay. She carried a crew of 28. There were no passengers on board the ship. The ship was laden with 1444 tons of cargo consisting mainly of grain, wheat flour in bags, cotton bales and bundles of cane. She sailed parallel to the Kathiawar coast at a distance of about 15 to 20 miles off the coast. Early on the morning of June 14, when she was near Dwarka the vessel rose slightly and the list to starboard became more pronounced.

FOUNDERED WHILE AT ANCHOR.

The Master of the ship, Captain Socrates Andrade ordered his men to drop anchor, and the small crew took to boats and rafts. The ship foundered while at anchor. The dead bodies of the Master, the Chief Officer and an engine-room greaser were later washed ashore, while six of the crew were missing.

Mr. Walker appeared for the Crown. Mr. Chambers of Messrs. Crawford Bailley and Co., appeared on behalf of the late Captain Andrade, Captain Dyke and other members of the crew, while Mr. Payne represented the National Steamship Company.

Mr. Harilal Karsondas Joshi, Manager of the National Steamship Company was the first witness. He deposed that the Company consisted of three partners Messrs. R. H. Joshi, D. K. Joshi and Captain Socrates Andrade. The company owned two ships s.s. "Kumari" and s.s. "Laxmi". S.S. "Kumari" was purchased by the partners in 1930 for £11,000 from T. Maitland Newcastle out of profits made by the company. Including the charges of bringing the steamer to Bombay, she cost the company Rs. 1,95,719. She was insured and the annual premium amounted to £900. She was registered A, 1, Lloyds.

In 1931, a survey of the ship was made and she was twice dry-docked, the last occasion being in April 1932. To the knowledge of the witness, the vessel had never grounded or undergone any heavy repairs. He could not give any explanation why the ship foundered. She had two life boats and two rafts on board. The life boats could accommodate 28 persons each, while the rafts could carry 12 persons each.

DEAD SLOW.

Mr. John Plunkett, Chief Engineer of the ship who was on board the ship on her fateful voyage and jumped into the sea when she was about to sink giving evidence narrated the full story of the mishap. He stated that the ship stared from Karachi at 3 p.m. on June 12 last. For nearly 28 hours, she went on merrily on the voyage along the Kathiawar coast.

On the evening of June 13, the ship suddenly fell towards the swell. The Captain sent for the witness who was then in his cabin. The Captain told him that the coal had shifted but witness replied that it was not correct. At 7-50 p.m. he asked permission of the Captain to work both the pumps to pump out the water in the raft hold of the ship, and the latter consented. He also started shifting of the coal. This continued for two hours till 9-30 p.m. At this time the speed was reduced to dead slow. He could not say if any change was made in the course of the ship.

The speed was reduced, for the Captain said that the ship would have a tendency to go down. By 2-30 a.m. the list had considerably increased. Finding that the ship was still going down, at 2-45 a.m. witness started putting the boats over the sides. He half lowered them, before the anchor was actually laid at 3-45 a.m. Till after midnight, the witness and the Captain were not convinced that there was 13 feet deep water in the raft hold. It was the third officer of the ship who sent a word to the witness and showed him that there was leak in the tunnel and water was coming in. The witness saw it. It was a rivet hole. He showed it to the Captain. Water was leaking into the hold through the tunnel.

BREAKERS ON STARBOARD

At 3-40 or 3-45 a.m. anchor was laid and ten minutes later the men were asked to finish with the engine. Then all the men were called on the deck. Witness took charge of the port boat and put it over the side and when order was given to abandon the ship 16 men got into it. That boat was then lowered about 3/4 of the way down the ship. The breakers came upon the starboard. The boat overturned and her forward was smashed. All the men were then in the water.

"I was still on board the ship" continued the witness. "The other boat was lowered by a Khalasi Serang and six men got into it. There was no trouble and these men got away safely. At 4-30 a.m. s. s. "Kumari" went down. I ran up to the bilge keel and dived down. The ship was on my right. The Captain also did the same. I swam through for about an hour with the Captain and then hung on to a raft with five more men also hanging to it. Life Jackets were distributed to the crew at 2 a.m. There were plenty of them, but I had none. I had one but it was taken by some body. I saw the ship turning turtle. I also saw the life boats, but they were far away. At 6-30 p.m. we were all washed off the raft. I was washed ashore an hour later. Out of the seven men who were on the raft only four including myself survived. The Captain, the fireman and a greaser drowned."

ALL DUE TO LEAKAGE

The witness then gave his experience during a former voyage on the same ship when she was was found in a cyclone while returning from Colombo and remarked that she did well in the cyclone. Even when she reached Karachi and started on her present voyage she was "quite alright."

Replying to Mr. Chambers, witness stated that he was quite certain that there was no shifting of coal and the only possible explanation that he could give for the sudden rise in the list was that water was coming into the hold due to leakage. They could not believe till after midnight that there was 13 feet water in the hold. To his knowledge, no sounding was taken after 9-45 p.m. at least nothing was reported to him. It was not his duty to do the work. It was the duty of the officer of the Deck Department.

Witness further stated that he took charge of the boats, although it was not his duty. He did so because he found that nobody else was doing it. The Chief Officer of the ship was on the bridge. Witness did not hear what orders were given to the crew. The second officer went into the Port Life Boat. He did not hear if any order was given to use the distress signals.

He had no complaints to make regarding the supplies for the Engine room. All his indents were promptly supplied.

Further hearing was adjourned.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

PERTINENT POINTS MADE BY PROF. DAVAR BEFORE TARIFF BOARD

(CONTRIBUTED).

Some very pertinent points were made before the Tariff Board by the Shareholders' representatives which were of great importance to the issues before them. One of them was that made by Prof. Davar to the effect that, though his Association was not against protection, on the ground that in the interest of the investors and the country the Cotton Textile Industry must be saved, he was afraid that, if the protection is given for a lengthened period without any reservation or precautions, the managing agents would ignore all recommendations for improvement of their internal organisation that may be made by this Board. He thus suggested that, after a specified period, say about two to three years, an inquiry should be made as to which Mills had failed to carry-out the recommendations and then an excise tax should be levied on the defaulting concerns, with a view to deprive them of the advantage they might derive undeservedly through the protection given to them at the expense of the taxpayer.

At this the President inquired whether there was not the danger of the Managing Agents migrating to the Native States from British India. To this the witness replied that, once this restriction is imposed, there would be a group of good Mills whose Managing Agents carried out the Boards recommendations and the other that of those who failed to do so. The former group through the removal of all wastage due to bad organisation would be in an advantageous position for producing their manufactures at a lower cost with the result that the migrating Managing Agents with all the burden of drain and wastage, would not be able to compete with the former group.

TO HELP HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY.

The President agreed that some sort of a restriction would have to be imposed here and added that he would consider Prof. Davar's suggestion in connection with the question of levying an excise duty with a view to assist the hand-loom industry, and see whether it could not be so arranged that this excise duty or tax is levied on the concerns that failed to carry out their recommendations for improving their organisation. Prof. Davar also suggested in this connection that some sort of supervision should also be introduced by the Government in this connection as the increased revenue derived through the protective duty would place large funds in the hands of the Government.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Fazal Rahimtulla to the effect that, as far as the Cotton Textile Companies were concerned, the Managing Agents were necessary for the purpose of influencing finance. Prof. Davar stated that if the Mill Companies were started after making sufficient provision out of the capital raised by shares for both the Block and Working capital, there would be no necessity for having to employ such an expensive and wasteful Agency because any extra small sums required could be easily raised by the Managing Director and the Board on the Company's own credit. Again in such cases it would not be difficult to get the additional working capital through deposits.

LAW IN ENGLAND.

On being asked by the Chairman whether Companies in England did start with Working Capital as well as Block, Prof. Davar drew the attention of the Board to the new English Companies' Act of 1929 dealing with minimum subscription where it is provided that no Company could allot share capital unless subscriptions for sufficient capital payable in cash was received to cover the Block Capital, the total Preliminary Expenditure, and the requisite amount of Working Capital. He thus added that, if a similar enactment was introduced in our Indian Companies' Act there would be no justification for attaching Managing Agencies to the organistion of Textile Mill Companies in the case of Companies floated in the future. He thus emhpasised that the request of his Association to make a recommendation to that effect that new Company should be allowed to be established in the future under Managing Agencies was not only wholesome but a practical suggestion in the interest of the Cotton Textile Industry itself.

On a question from the President, whether a suggestion from the Board to the Government as to certain features common in connection with Managing Agencies in general should be investigated at an early date with a view to amend the Companies' Act would satisfy them, all the witnesses agreed that that would undoubtably help the cause for which the Association was working.

INTER-LOCKING OF FUNDS.

It was next pointed out by the witnesses that interlocking of funds belonging to different Companies under the same Agency was also a very undesirable feature as that has resulted in weakening of substantial concerns without doing any corresponding good to the weaker concerns. In this connection Mr. Kapadia, the secretary of the Association cited details in support of this contention. In reply to a question asked by the Board it was pointed out by Prof. Davar that this was done without the consent of shareholders of the Companies concerned and that was an objectionable feature in addition to the weak position thus created if looked at from the stand point of sound finance.

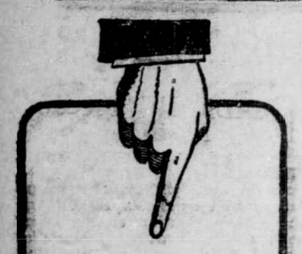
MOTOR CAR REPAIRS
executed carefully and at reasonable charges by
PANDYA MOTOR REPAIR AND PAINTING WORKS
Opposite JAIN MANDIR, near Prarthana Samaj.

SWADESHI TOYS at SWADESHI TOY MART in WADESHI MARKET
39, Shami Gali,
Also Porcelain Statues from
Benares Hindu University.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

REAL DUTY OF AN INDIAN
IS TO
ENCOURAGE SWADESHI
BY
MAKING YOUR PURCHASES
OF
CARPETS, BRASSWARE, IVORYWARE, BEAD NECKLACES, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS SCARVES, SANDLEWOOD GOODS, CARVED FURNITURE, NUMDAS PRINTS, SILKS AND CURIOS.

A visit to our store will enable us to show you a vivid selection of KASHMERE HAND EMBROIDERIES. ETC.
SHOPPING HERE ASSURES MONEY SAVED.
INDIAN ART MUSEUM
(1 minute's drive from Crawford Market towards EAST.) || Pro:—Pohoomull Bros. (India) Carnac Bridge Bombay 3.



CLEANSE YOUR SYSTEM

Waste matter within your intestines can be the cause of many abdominal and digestive complaints. Do not allow waste matter to collect and ferment in your system. Take every morning a spoonful of **Magnesia San Pellegrino.**

Magnesia San Pellegrino will rid the intestines of waste matter that develops harmful germs and acids. **Magnesia San Pellegrino** is very efficacious for keeping your internal system pure and healthy.

Price per bottle Rs. 1-8-0
„ single dose tin „ 0-3-0
At Chemists and Stores.
Agents: E. STELLA & CO.,
P.O. Box 868 ..... BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
PRESENT
HAWK ISLAND
A "THRILLER" IN 3 ACTS
BY
HOWARD IRVING YOUNG
AT THE
OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, 27th August
Tuesday, 30th „
Wednesday, 31st „
Thursday, 1st September
Saturday, 3rd „
AT 9-30 P.M.
MATINEE
Saturday, 3rd September
AT 6-0 P.M.
BOX OFFICE & PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Satara
Fifth Valuation Out
New Bonus per thousand per Annum
ENDOWMENT Rs. 20
and
WHOLE LIFE Rs. 25
No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
Re: Agency and other particulars, please apply
Manager.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Brisk Business At Advancing Prices

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR ABOUT CEMENT

Bombay, Aug. 25.

The share market displayed firm tone to-day in sympathy with rise in cotton prices. There was a brisk business at advancing prices and mill shares closed at a rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 13.

There were some unfounded rumours about Japan dumping Cement in India markets but in monsoon imports of Cement are very low and average about 200 tons per month from Japan. The quality of Japanese Cement is inferior and stocks with Indian factories are fairly heavy. There is no possibility of any dumping and the rumour seems to have no foundation except as usual creation of some interested parties.

The firmness in Mill shares had a salutary effect on other miscellaneous shares except tram shares which ruled easy.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
—:o:—
Bombay, Aug. 25.

Bombay Dyeing 86.85,87,88,87
Century 225,20,22
Colaba 72
Crescent 4842
Fazul 285,88,90,88.90
Indore 348,51
Madhowji 7
Nagpur 287,88.87
New Great 128
Pearl 159,57.60
Simplex 5
Swadeshi 226,23,25
Burma 376.75,78
Hydro 129,28
Tram 106-9,3.12.4.1
Deff. 227
Ord. 24,2.23.14.12,24
Bundi 14-6,14.6.8
Indian 201,186.88
Katni Ord. 170,66
Alcock 130

TEXTILE SECTION	
Ahmedabad Advance	295-0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	687-4
Century	222-8
Central India	287-8
Colaba Land	72-8
Crescent	48-2
Dawn Mills	471-4
E. D. Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1-8
Ebrahim Pabaney	85
Edward Sassoon	20-0
Finlay	70
Fazulbhoy	290-10
Gokak	112-8
Hindustan	1460
Indian Manufg.	1250
Indian Bleaching	145
Indore-Malwa	351-4
Kastoorchand	6-8
Khatau	68-12
Kohinoor	132-8
Lakshmi	885
Morarjee	410-0
Madhavjee	7-0
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	105-0
New City	43-12
New Great	128-12
Pearl	160
Phoenix	235
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1875
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	45
Swan	55-0
Simplex	5¼
Swadeshi	225
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1400
HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Electric	122-8
Andhra Valley Ord.	997-8
Andhra Valley Pref.	1052-8
Bombay Tram. Ordy.	104-1
Bombay Tram. Pref.	67-4
Broach Electric	7-6
Karachi Electric	150-0
Surat Electric	117-8
Suburban Electric	100-0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	128-2
Tata Hydro Pref.	107-8
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	107-0
Tata Power Ordy.	625
Tata Power Pref.	1212-8
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.	
Alcock Ashdown	130
Br. Burma Petrol	2-13
Bombay Burma Old	378-12
Bombay Burma New	128-1[illegible]
Bombay Steamer	211-4
Bombay Telephone	55-12
Bombay 6-1/2 p.c. Deb. ..	52-10
Bellapur Sugar	109-8
Indian Radio Ordy.	25[illegible]
Indian Radio Def.	240-0
Indian Mercantile	32-0
McKenzies	60-0
New India Assurance	19
Jupiter Insurance	6-2
Oriental Insurance	1975-0
Vulcan Insurance	5-2
Port Canning	560-0
Scindia Steam	7
Tata Construction	44
Tata Iron and S. Ordy.	24
Tata Iron & S. Def.	230
Tata 1st Pref.	118-12
Tata 2nd Pref.	40
Tata Oil	16
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	610
Amritsar Patti Old	90-8
Central Provinces	66
Dhond Bharamati	74-8
Gujarat	48-8
Hoshiarpur Doab	62-0
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	54-8
Mymensing Rebate	62-0
Mymensing Gtd.	63-0
Pachora Jamner	52-8
Sara Sirajgunj	65-0
Sialkot Narowali	75-0
Sind Light	46-0
Tapti Valley	602-8
Upper Sind Light	64-0
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	89-12
Baroda Bank	72-0
Bombay Provincial	56
Central Bank	16-4
Eastern Bank	57-8
Imperial F.P.	1155
Imperial P.P.	286-4
Union Bank	3-7
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	14[illegible]15
Gwalior Cement	50-12
Indian Cement	188-12
Katni Cement Ordy.	166-4
Katni Cement Def.	626-4
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8-6
Shahabad Cement	202-8
Shivrajpur	17-1[illegible]
United Cement	72-0

STRONG MONSOON IN BENGAL

Scattered Thundershowers In The Peninsula

POONA, Aug. 25.

Rainfall will continue in Punjab-Kucmaon Hills, Orissa, Bengal and Assam and local thundershowers will recur in the Peninsula.

The monsoon continues weak except in Assam, Bengal and Orissa. Nearly general thunderstorm rain has again fallen in the Punjab-Kumaon Hills and scattered thundershowers have occurred in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Orissa, West United Provinces East and North Punjab and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Burma, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bhamo ½ inch; Kyaukpyu 1/4; Cherrapunji 11; Dhubri, Narayanganj, Jalpaiguri and Cuttack 2; Cox's Bazar, Barisal and Shillong 1½; Silchar, Mymensingh, Bogra and Darjeeling 1; Dehra Dun and Mussooree 3; Jagdalpur 2; Simla 2; Dharampore and Murree 1½, Trivandrum 2; Coonoor 3/4; Chitaldroog and Kodaikanal 1 and Nizamabad and Cadag 1/4. A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 25-8-32 Colaba Point 0.00; Fort 0.00; J.J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 52.49; Fort 59.56, J.J. Hospital 56.04.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 43.09 Fort 49.26; J.J. Hospital 46.90.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point; 75.47; Fort 82.35; J. J. Hospital 75.80.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 3 a.m. 25-8-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours + .001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.3 degrees (2.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.8 degrees 3.1 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m.—N

Velocity of wind at 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 7

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.0 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.57 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 53.06 inches.

Weather remarks—Variable sky.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, Aug. 25.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.7 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Bombay Cotton

PRICES OPEN RS. 10 HIGHER

Bombay, Aug. 25.

In sympathy a big rise of 50 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at a rise of Rs. 10 compared with the previous closing and advanced further on short covering and some speculative buying.

Broach A-M delivery opened at Rs. 242 and advanced to Rs. 244/8 on heavy buying. As soon as buying orders were executed, there was some selling pressure mostly long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 242/8.

The market ruled steady at this level awaiting Liverpool opening cables and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 24 points and a further rise of 4 points was reported. This induced renewed buying in the local market and prices advanced to Rs. 244/8. There was long liquidation and prices again declined to Rs. 243. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. at about the highest level on Liverpool being 32 points higher:—

	Rs.	as.
Broach A./M.	245	4
Oomra D./J.	224	4
Bengal D./J.	200	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 25

August	191.10 plus 17.10
November	198.50 plus 13.20
February	201.20 plus 16.20

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Aug. 25

	To-day.	Total
Broach J./A.	600	14,000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Aug. 25.

	Sup.	F.	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P. M. G. Rajputana	223	219	215	211
M. G. Panjab	221	217	213	209
M. G. Oomra No. 3	234	230	226	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	242	238	234	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	237	233	229	...

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 25.

100 Japan T. & Co., Dabhoi, 236.
100 Japan T. & Co., Parbhani, 224
100 Japan T. & Co., Nandarbar, 221.
100 G. G. Kesha, Wardha, 233.
33 Damji Kalyanji, Amraoti, old 212.
700 Nurshi Nagshi, Khandesh 212/217.
100 Nurshi Nagshi, Broach, 11 iff.
200 Nurshi Nagshi, Khandesh, 16 off.
112 Gokuldas Dossa, Dondarcha, 204.
64 Gokuldas Dossa, Dondarcha, 275.
39 Gokuldas Dossa, Nandgaon, 204.
43 Bussan & Co., Javra, 215.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 25

Bengal Superfine	215
Bengal Fine	210
Bengal F.G.	205
Sindh-Punjab Fine	210
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	205
Wardha-Hingt Fine	230
Nagpur Sawner Fine	230
Yeotmal Fine	225
Arvi Fine	225
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	224
Ellichpur Fine	225
Amraoti Fine	224
Mulkapur Fine	220
Khandesh Fine	220
Muthia F.G.	215
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	220
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	224
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F.G.	220
Broach F.G.	220
Punjab-American	230
Punjab-American mix	200
Cambodia	275
Miraj-Sangli	230
Compta Good	245
Jinja	315
Busoga	325
Kampala	335

WHEAT AND LINSEED
Bombay, Aug. 25

	Rs.	as.	p
Wheat Sept.	5	3	3
Wheat May	5	3	0
Linseed Sept.	6	3	3
Linseed May	6	15	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Aug. 25.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/8; Lowest Rs. 33/7; Closing Rs. 33/13.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/4; Closing Rs. 35

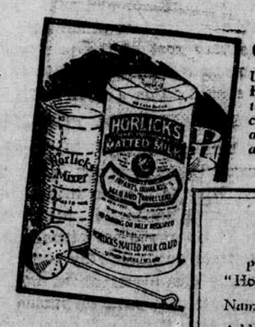
Groundnut Seeds Deliver: February. Opening Rs. 34/10 Highest Rs. 35; Lowest Rs. 34/9; Closing Rs. 34/14/6.

Help your children to vigorous health!

EVERY proud mother wants to see her children in radiant health—brimful of energy and vitality—and to ensure this a nutritious, balanced diet is an essential . . it is the foundation upon which health and strength are built

That's why thousands of mothers give their children Horlick's Malted Milk regularly. For Horlick's, being made from full-cream cows' milk enriched with the nutritive extracts of the choicest malted barley and wheat, is rich in those food elements so essential to young, growing bodies.

For over 50 years doctors have prescribed Horlick's as a body-building food. It is readily digested, and children love its delicious flavour.



Use this handy Horlick's Mixer to prepare a creamy, delicious drink in just a few seconds

HORLICK'S
IS THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
Available Everywhere

To POST BOX No. 2229, CALCUTTA
Please send me, free of charge, your leaflet "Horlick's for Children".
Name.....
Address.....
B. C. 90.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
August 25.
Carthage, Jack, London.

DEPARTURES
August 26.
Bamora Denbrook, Busrah.
Varela, Fitzherbert, Busrah.

LOADING.
August 25.
Steamer Carthage for China.
Steamer Rawalpindi for London.
Steamer Bandra for Busrah.
Steamer Varela for Busrah.
Steamer Sumatra for Genoa.
Steamer Lanterfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Pasha for Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Carthage:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer, Carthage, arrived in harbour yesterday at about (5 p.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, a general cargo and 99 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for China and Japan Ports.

S.S. Bamora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bamora sailed yesterday for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova, sailed yesterday for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Aug. 25.

F. P. Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date 24-8-32	254000	127000
Receipts Yesterday 24-8-32	11000	6000
Exports to date 24-8-32	292000	132000
Stock at Ports 19-8-32	3316000	2727000
Stock Interior Towns 19-8-32	1293000	739000
Stock at Liverpool 19-8-32	779000	917000
Visible Supply 19-8-32	6573000	4937000
Quantity in Sight 19-8-32	221000	143000
Quantity out of Sight 19-8-32	451000	432000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Aug 25

	Bales
Central India	259
Barsi-Nugger	312
Berar	904
Central Provinces	52
Dhollera	396
Rajputana	232
Sind-Punjab	160
Broach	230
Compta-Dharwar	393
Westerns-Northerns	239
Coconada	3
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,431
Linseed	778
Rape, Raj & Mustardseeds	216
Gingellyseeds	6
Poppyseeds	92
Groundnuts	800
Castorseeds	481
Rice	575
Myrabollams	734
Mowraseeds	619
Cottonseeds	1,329
Gram	910
Joowar	392
Bajree	877
	Tons.
Coal	1,415

WHY PAY Monthly Premiums,

When you can cover your death risk upto Rs. 500/- by paying single payment of Rs. 10/- only. Other privileges such as personal loans at 3 p.c. interest P.A., Housing scheme, Scholarships to Students, etc. are very interesting and attractive. Energetic Organizers, Distt: Agents and Agents wanted in unrepresented areas on decent salaries or commissions.

Full particulars from:—

THE LAKSHMI BONDS CORP. Ltd.
Railway Road, (Near Amritdhara), : : : LAHORE.

Best and Cheapest Soap
for DAILY BATH & TOILET
HIMANI TURKISH

made from purest material in up-to-date machinery. Laboratory tested.

Himani Bakul 3 tablets in a Box
TRIPTI BATH six large Tablets

in six different colours and odours.
These are really superior to imported Soaps but cheaper in price. Ask your dealer

made by **HIMANI** CALCUTTA.

Sole distributors for Bombay:—
POPATLAL GHELABHOY & CO.,
104, Chuckla Street, Bombay No. 3.

Local distributors:—
Messrs. SHAH BROTHERS, AHMEDABAD.
JAWHAR CO-OPERATIVE STORES, BHAVNAGAR.

THE GREATEST PALMIST AND ASTROLOGER
PROF. "ARIEL"
54, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Hours: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

"ARIEL" RACE TIPS for Poona
Races a speciality.
Season Rate ... ... Rs. 200
Daily Cards ... ... Rs. 25
Telephone 21933

New York Cotton Prices Strong On Impressive Speculative Buying

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES REDUCED TO 10½ MILLION BALES OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Sold Out Bulls Rebuying Owing To Crop Deterioration

Those who had the good fortune to follow these columns, will be glad to see a mounting rise of 50 points in New York cotton futures on Wednesday.

Bullish sentiment continues stimulated by firmness in New York stocks and persistent complaints of crop deterioration. Boll weevils are active on frequent rains, while recent rain over Texas has failed to do any good to the growing crop. Private crop estimates are as low as 10-1/2 million bales crop.

Bombay, August 25.

The New York cotton futures was active and strong on speculative buying influenced by less favourable crop conditions and favourable conditions in dry goods trade. The weekly Government weather report was bullish and frequent rains are aiding weevil activity. There was heavy general buying and shorts were covering freely. Those bulls had realised profits in anticipation of buying on declines were re-entering on the constructive side.

Prices in New York opened at a decline of one to three points and during the first hour, the market was dull prices declining 4 points under previous closing. This was the lowest level of the day and later on there was impressive buying with scarcity of offerings and a rise of 61 points was recorded from the lowest level reached. At the close there was little profit-taking which resulted in a relapse of 8 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 50 to 47 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 50 points at 8.30 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 45 to 50 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 45 points at 8.08c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points on little profit-taking. Later in the afternoon there was Bombay buying and good American advices hardened prices. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 4 points a 5.98d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of 2 points and Egyptian cotton prices closed unchanged to a rise of 9 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of 3 to 8 points.

We still favour bull side and prefer purchases on all rapid declines. The market is highly speculative, and professional Wall Street operators are forcing up prices.

MAIN TREND UPWARD.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

The following cable is to hand from our Liverpool friends:—

"Boll Weevil is spreading market likely to go higher."

Note: The Weekly weather report indicating continued deterioration caused a sharp advance.

Undoubtedly the deterioration seems to be very heavy and much above normal as shewn by larger ginnings resulting from premature shedding on account of insufficient rains in the Western Belt. The continued showery weather in the Eastern and Central Belts has caused a very large weevil infestation, furthermore Wall Street continues to be more optimistic and the recent gains in Securities have been well maintained. In 1928 the Broker's Loan had gone up to four thousand million dollars but contraction of currency and Government restriction of credit has resulted in the sharp reduction to 240 million dollars during June 1932 and now this is again expanding in consequence of the Financial Reconstruction Corporation's free lending. Wall Street is the barometer of American trade and the last few years depression in commodities was not so much caused by overproduction but the curtailment of credit. Frequent setbacks will no doubt occur due to realising but our Liverpool friends still believe the main trend of commodity prices will continue to be upward and we are in entire agreement with their opinion."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York August 23:—
October Highest 7.80 10-10 a.m.)
October Lowest 7.69 (1-56 p.m.)
New York August 24:—
October Highest 8.31 (2-53 p.m.)
October Lowest 7.70 (10-22 a.m.).

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 24th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"As recent sharp advance has discounted a big reduction in crop figures for next report we would recommend profit-taking certainly of part of holding during next week; at the same time weather definitely continues unfavourable and crop making poor progress, and therefore, we think short side should be definitely avoided except for very quick reaction."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. H. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

"Speculation reviving, demand for finished goods falling off, Farm Board free sellers, technical position of market weakened. We would advise against becoming too enthusiastic on advances, although firmly believing in ultimately higher prices.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool:—

"Bullish sentiment stimulated by firmness New York stocks, persistent complaints crop deterioration, if confirmed expect higher.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Bullish weekly weather and rumours Montagu Normans visit New York is to discuss debts question and raising commodity prices stimulating bullish sentiment.

New York: Weekly weather report bullish. "Weevil damage increasing. Feeling here is becoming more bullish. Liverpool and operators buying. Hedge selling light. Spinners and Exporters showing more interest. Do not think it advisable to operate on the bear side for the present.

New York: Cotton—United States Government weekly weather report unfavourable. Weevil increasing. Rains came too late for benefit in the South-West. Very active demand. Think well of the market and would keep long.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Dated 23rd Aug:—

11-25 a.m.: Continued short covering and new buying on continued bad crop accounts. Private estimates as low as 10,500,000 bales.

3-40 p.m.: Some hedge selling. Dated 24th Aug:—

9-18 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Central belt and South Texas. Slightly warmer. Entire belt partly cloudy.

11-34 a.m.: Smaller market; eased on hedge selling.

11-38 a.m.: New York cables: Our travelling man wires from Texas: "Lagrange Texas considerable storm damage, rains revived some cotton, fear weevil damage, prospects 50 per cent of last season."

12-22 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight slightly warmer. Heavy rains in Louisiana.

9-35 p.m.: General buying, shorts covering owing to crop deterioration.

Weekly Weather Report: bullish. Frequent rains aiding weevil.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled on 23rd instant as under:—

"Bullish sentiment stimulated by firmness in New York Stocks, persistent complaints of crop deterioration; if confirmed expect higher."

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Aug. 24.

October	8.23	+49
December	8.41	+50
January 1933	8.50	+50
March 1933	8.62	+46
Middling Spot	8.30	+50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Aug. 24.

October	8.18	+45
December	8.38	+50
Middling Spot	8.08	+45

NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Aug. 24.

New York—10-55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

October	7.30
January	8.04
March	8.21

New York—Noon Call.—
New York, Aug. 24.

October	7.33
January	8.21
March	8.39

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 11,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 24.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
August 1932	...	5.89 +.05
September 1932	...	5.90 +.05
October 1932	5.31	5.92 +.05
November 1932	...	5.92 +.04
December 1932	...	5.94 +.05
January 1933	5.85	5.94 +.03
February 1933	...	5.96 +.03
March 1933	...	5.98 +.03
April 1933	...	6.00 +.03
May 1933	5.94	6.02 +.02
June 1933	...	6.04 +.02
July 1933	...	6.06 +.02
August 1933	...	6.08 +.03
Middling Spot	...	5.98—.04

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 24.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.53
Fine (Good Staple) ...	5.65
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.77
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.57
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.72
Choice (No. Staple)	5.87
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.76
Fully Good	4.86
Fine	4.96
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.86
Fine	4.96
Superfine	5.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 24

Sakellaridis October	8.07
November	8.13
December	8.14
January 1933	8.23
March 1933	8.31
May 1933	8.38
July 1933	8.46
F.G.F. Spot	8.20

LONDON METALS.
London, Aug. 24.

	£
Copper Brokers	44-3/4
Yellow Metal	37-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	9-1/4
Tin English Ingot	145-1/2

SILVER MARKET FIRM

Increased Buying

Bombay, Aug. 25.

The local silver market ruled firm to-day on increased buying influenced by Hoover's statement. Bhadarva delivery opened at Rs. 56/14 and rose to Rs. 57/8 but later on declined Annas two from the highest level on scattered long liquidation:x

Ready Silver 56/1'/0
Bhadarva Delivery 57/5/0
Aso Delivery 57/11/0
Gold Ready 29/6/0

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

New York, Aug. 24.

September liquidation absorbed by trade interests. Indications are for notices being promptly stopped to-morrow. Think market in a healthy condition and trend is distinctly upward.

September 1.08;
December 1.14;
March 1.10.

COTTON STRADDLES
—:o:—
Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool: Oct 417; Jan 394; March 390

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A-M 2.40); Liverpool May (6.30); Rs. 44½ at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach A-M (2.40); New York May (8.76); Rs. 41½ at 3.45 3/16 Cross Rate.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 24.

Silver—Market is quiet.
Spot 18-1/16.
Foryard 18-3/16.

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 24.

Bars Gold Fine per oz £5-18-11.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 24.

T.T. London on—

Berlin	14-54½
Amsterdam	8.60½
Brussels	24.92
Madrid	43.03
Millan	67.50
Berne	17.80
Paris	88.23
Prague	116.87
New York (closing rate)	3.46-1/8

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 24.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb Cargoes 26/9 Aug/Sept sellers.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb Cargoes 26/6 Sept sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 28 Aug/Sept sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels no ogers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Aug. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25—

C and F Calcutta Aug/Sep per cwt 8 sellers.
C and F Bombay Aug/Sept per cwt 8/0-1/2 sellers
C and F Karachi Aug/Sept per cwt 8/0-1/2 sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Aug. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-3/4.

LINSEED
London, Aug. 24.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £10-16-3 Aug/Sep sellers.
Linseed la Plata c.i.f. Hull ton £8-10-0 Aug paid.
Linseed Bombay (London) £11-3-9 Aug/Sep sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 24.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-9/16 sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Aug. 24.

Linseed oil naked London cwt 15/6 Sep/Dec sellers.
Linseed oil naked London cwt 16/7-1/2 Jan/Apl sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Aug. 24.

Demand Bills 3.46-3/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Aug. 24.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	13-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register	114-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	7-1/4
National Bank of India	39-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	106-7/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	98-5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	51
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	67-3/4
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	79
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan	100-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	71
War Loan 5 p.c.	102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	104-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 24.

Interest day to day loan 5/8 p.c
Interest d 7ay's market loan 3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 1-41/64 per cent.
Banks bills 6 months 1-53/64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 24.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull to-no offers.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull Jan £12-2-6 Aug/Sep sellers.
Rapeseed Torio Hull-Continent £11-5-0 Aug/Sep sellers.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 25.

B C Rate T T 1/6 1/32.
B C Rate D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 to November.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec/Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Aug.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. Sept./Oct.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Nov./Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 385.
Banks selling T T 384.
Banks Buying T T 381.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 660.
Banks Buying D D 680.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/2.
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 86.
Banks buying 60 days 81.
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 91 1/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 119 3/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155.
JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 64-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.46 1/4 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 7/16 25th inst.
Japan/London 1/3 11/16 24th inst.
London/Paris 88.85 24th inst.
London/Belgium 24.90 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.80 24th inst.
London/Italy 67.50 24th inst.
London/Berlin 14.54 24th inst.
London/Holland 8.60½ 24th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.47 24th inst.
London/New York 3.46 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, steady.
Gold £5/18/11 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1/16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 3/16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/4 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 25/32 per cent. 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 5/32 per cent. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firmer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, August 25.

3-1/2 per cent. G.P. Notes Rs. 69/3/6.
4 per cent. 1931/36 Conv. Rs. 96-10.
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 95-10
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 97/8.
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 99/10.
4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 99/4.
5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent. 1939/44 Loan Rs. 98/10
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 100/6
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 101/15
6 per cent 1933-36 Bonds Rs 101-10.
6-1/2 per cent. 1935 T. Bonds Rs. 104-8.
5-1/2 per cent. 1938/40 Loan Rs. 101/15
5 per cent. 1940-43 Loan Rs. 99/1.

TAX-FREES.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Bonds Rs.
5 per cent. 1933 Bonds Rs. 101-5.
6 per cent. 1932 Bonds Rs. 100-5.
6-1/2 per cent 1935 B.D.L. Rs 105/10.

STATE LOANS.

5-1/2 per cent. 1938 Mysore Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Rs. 102.

CORPORATION LOANS: Taxables
4 per cent M. Deb. 1959 Rs. 74/4
5 per cent. M. Deb 1959 Rs. 88-8.
6 per cent. M. Deb. 1954 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent K. P. T. 1936 Rs. 102-12.
6-1/2 per cent. B. I. T. 1937 Rs. 104.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 25

In full-pressed Bales.	Tuesday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	.....	119,273
Central India	259	117,122
Barsi and Nagar	312	78,087
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	22,220
Berar	904	245,105
Central Provinces	52	74,344
Total Oomras	1,527	656,141
Dholera	396	238,418
N.-W. Provinces	.....	26,970
Rajputana	222	55,244
Sind-Punjab	100	139,834
Broach	280	258,340
Coompta Dharwar	338	78,429
Westerns-Northerns	234	36,030
Cocoanada	3	10
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	15,709
Persian	.....	2,902
American	.....	280,808
Egyptian & African	.....	252,282
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	323
Total	3,100	2,041,489

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Tuesday.	1st Sept. to 18th Aug. This year.
Europe	100	150,480
Japan & China	1,251	740,714
Coast Ports	.....	37,989
Up-country by Rail	.....	204,850
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	11,455
Total	1,351	1,145,388

SECURE

The Sunday Chronicle

THE WEEKLY

You Need

INFORMATIVE

ARTICLES

Pictures

With Purpose

WATCH THE CONTENTS

TO-MORROW

We heartily invite the many Poona readers of "The Bombay Chronicle" to visit the new EDSU shop just opened on East St.

EDSU FABRICS

SHOPS FOR DIRECT SALE TO THE PUBLIC:—
9, Forbes Street, Bombay,
67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,
340 B, Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla, Bombay,
231-235, Supari Bagh Road, Parel, Bombay.
East Street, *(Opp: Muratore's,)* POONA.

FREE SERVICE
of
A QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON
from the Royal London Moorfields Ophthalmic Hospital, Mr. N. R. Dastoor, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., F.N.A.O. (London) is also in attendance for daily consultation.

Moderate charges and prompt and accurate work always.
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & COMPANY
Oculists and Opticians.
71, Esplanade Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club ..... For: BOMBAY.
Please note our address carefully We have absolutely no connection with any other firm of similar name in Bombay.

Second Week Going Strong
SARASWATI CINETONE'S
FIRST TALKIE MASTERPIECE

SHYAM SUNDER

WITH
Master MODAK as Krashna
AND
Miss SHANTA APTE as Radha
EXQUISITE MUSIC—CLEAR RECORDING
Time: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

WEST-END TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD and CHARNI ROAD.

THE PALACE Byculla Railway Station, Parel Rd.

LAST DAY, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Fox Hilarious Comedy "Lemon of Orange" with Comedian Star
EL BRENDEL

TO-MORROW'S Attraction
BARBARA STANWYCK
In Columbia's Talkie
"MEXICALI ROSE"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances J6

Khadi Brings Food To Unemployed

HANDLOOMS MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST MILLS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. P. B. Advani, Director of Industries to the Bombay Government, giving evidence before the Indian Tariff Board, this morning, stated that next to agriculture, the handloom industry in India provided employment to the largest number of persons and the State should do everything to assist it.

Inspite of the increased production of Indian mills, the handloom industry had captured its share of the market for Indian cloth and the production had increased considerably in recent years.

MILLS' UNDERTAKING

Mr. Advani added that he knew some mills had given an undertaking not to manufacture khadi or anything resembling khadi, and that if they continued this policy it would substantially help the handloom industry.

He also stated that handspinning in India was not carried on to any great extent and whatever little had been done in this direction was entirely due to the efforts of the All-India Spinners' Association.

Mr. Advani further suggested that a cess of about three pies per pound of yarn should be levied on Indian mills for the benefit of the handloom industry. He remarked that while the textile industry had been receiving protection against foreign competition the handloom industry was neglected.

ABOLITION OF YARN DUTY.

In their reply to the questionnaire of the Tariff Board, the Bombay Government state that the ad valorem duty of 50 per cent on artificial silk piecegoods and of 18-3/4 per cent on artificial silk yarn, which is levied at present, should be maintained in the interests of the Indian textile industry.

Ragarding the handloom industry,, it is stated that next to agriculture this industry provides employment to the largest number of persons in India. The utility of the industry is to be judged from the fact that inspite of the rapid development of the mill industry the production on handlooms has increased progressively from 784 million yards in 1896-97 to 1,355 million yards in 1930-31.

WEAVING CENTRES.

There are something like 1,100 weaving centres in the Bombay presidency with about 100,000 handlooms yielding, on an average, an income of Rs. 4,50,00,000 per annum. Over 80 per cent. of the handweavers in the presidency are engaged by sowkars and are paid wages per piece of cloth. Only a small proportion of them have the necessary resources to manufacture and market cloth on their own account.

The handloom industry is no doubt, benefited by the duty on piecegoods. But the same could not be said of the duty on yarn which tend to make the chief raw material of the handweaver dear. Abolition of the duty on yarn is likely to enable handloom products to compete with mill products more successfully than at present.

DUTY ON YARN.

The bulk of the weavers in the presidency use twenty to forty counts of yarn which are both imported and made in the country and their prices are affected by an import duty on yarn.

There are several directions in which the handloom industry requires State help. Some of these are:

Training of suitable men to organise the handloom industry on the factory masis:

Introduction of improved appliances:

Assisting handloom weavers to weave such cloth as does not come into direct competition with mills:

Helping weavers at each handloom centre to organise themselves for collective purchase of raw materials; and

Helping weavers to find markets for their finished products beyond the restricted areas to which they have now access.

INCREASE OF PRODUCTION.

Replying to questions put by the chairman of the boad, Mr. Advani said that side by side with the development of the mill industry there had also been an increase of production in the handloom industry though not to the same extent. As far as inferior counts of yarn was concerned the handloom weavers were in a stronger position as against the mills.

The handloom industry had a future before it and the State should assist the industry.

PROTECT HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

Mr. Advani, Director of Industries in the course of his evidence stated that what the handloom industry primarily needed was financial assistance and very little was done in this direction.

The Chairman asked why so little was done for the handloom industry.

THREE PIES CESS PER POUND?

Mr. Advani stated in the present financial difficulties of Government did not enable them to do much. He, therefore suggested that part of the benefits derived by the textile industry from State protection may be transferred to the handloom industry. A cess of three pies per pound of yarn would enable Government to raise a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs and this could be utilised for the purpose of organising co-operative societies for giving financial aid to handloom weavers and for imparting technical education and improved methods in the trade. Such methods would enable the weavers to dispense with the 'sowkar" who acted as the middleman between the weaver and the consumer.

TRIBUTE TO A. I. S. A.

Replying to further questions put by the Chairman of the Board Mr. Advani stated that the only method ascertaining the progress of the handloom industry was by finding out the amount of yarn consumed. No doubt handspun yarn was also being used, but this was very little. The figures of hand-spun yarn published by the All-India Spinners' Association, he said, were reliable. This showed that the amount of hand-spun yarn for the whole of India was something over 200,000 lbs. Whatever little progress that was noticed in hand-spinning was entirely due to efforts of the All-India Spinners' Association, who had their depots in the villages from where they distributed cotton to the spinners and took back yarn.

WHERE HANDLOOM WEAVER PROFITS.

Alluding to competition between the textile mills and the handloom industry the President asked whether it was not a fact that as far as inferior counts of yarn was concerned the handloom weaver was in a fairly strong position. He held his own in this field because of the fact that the demand for this kind of cloth was small and as such it was not profitable for the mills to produce them on any wholesale scale.

Another field for the handloom weaver was in higher counts of cloth used for artistic and embroidered varieties. Here his strength lay in the fact that superior artistic designs could not be woven on power-loom as also the fact that wholesale production of this variety was not profitable.

Mr. Advani agreed with the above remarks, and added that 60 per cent. of the coarser varieties of cloth consumed in India were being produced by the handloom industry.

The Chairman observed that as whatever affected the handloom industry affected the poor class of people who were unable to bear any form of additional burdens, so from the national point of view the importance of the handloom industry was much bigger proposition than the textile industry.

BUY INDIAN COTTON.

Rao Saheb C. S. Shirahatti in his written statement pointed out that 90 per cent. of the Indian population used coarser cloth while 10 per cent. used finer cloth. That being so it was a sin on the part of the mill-owners to order machinery for the production of fine cloth and put forward this as an excuse for placing orders for American cotton. This clearly proved that the object of the mill-owners was to make profits and not the well-being of the country. If Swadeshi was their real cult they should spend their monies for improving and consuming Indian grown cotton only.

LOSS TO CULTIVATORS.

The Indian mill-owners from Bombay and Ahmedabad, he pointed out, had imported about 4 lakhs bales of American cotton while the prouction in the presidency was about 9 to 10 lakhs of bales. Due to this importation the local cotton could not find market and thus its prices were reduced resulting in great loss to cultivators.

Messrs. L. A. Halsall and A. L. Hutson, representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce gave evidence when the Tariff Board met after lunch. They expressed the opinion that if the mill-owners proved to the satisfaction of the Board that they were suffering from unfair competition relief must be given to them.

CASE FOR PROTECTION.

The Chairman asked whether it was meant that they supported the claim of the textile industry to protection to the extent that the industry was faced with competition of an unfair character. When the Tariff Board inquired into the question of protection last time the main ground on which the Bombay Mill-owners' Association asked for protection was that labour conditions in Japan were unfair in comparison to the conditions obtaining in this country. "Suppose it is found on inquiry that labour conditions in Japan are not unfair, asked Dr. Mathai, would you support the claim for protection"?

Mr. Hutson replied that they supported protection to the industry subject to the qualification that the criterion as to the extent or form of protection for the industry must be only what is found necessary for efficiently and economically managed mills. The protection should be determined on a basis which will adequately protect efficiently and economically managed mills.

"ANOMALOUS."

It appeared anomalous to the Chamber that Indian mills should ask for protection against imports of artificial silk goods which they not only did not produce but which many of the mills had decided not to produce. At the same time there was no doubt that owing to the very cheap prices at which they were sold these goods competed severely with several classes of cotton goods produced by Indian mills and therefore the Chamber recommended that a specific duty should be imposed at a flat rate of annas four per square yard irrespective of quality.

MILL INDUSTRY TO GAIN.

The Chamber further urged that if protection for the Indian mill industry should be continued, it was not only possible but necessary in the interests of the consumer to continue or increase the preferential treatment given to imports from United Kingdom. These imports now consisted almost entirely of a very fine and very wide cloths and other specialities none of which were produced to any appreciable extent in this country. These goods could not be produced economically in India and though by raising tariffs to excessive heights it would be possible to create artificial conditions in India enabling their products to be undertaken, the benefits accruing to Indian mills by this means would be enormously outweighed by the injury to the consumer and loss of revenue to Government.

The Board then adjourned till Friday.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAAR

Fine Display Of Indian Goods

MRS. HANSA MEHTA'S APPEAL

"Be Swadeshi in thought, word and deed." With these words Mrs. Hansa Mehta, wife of Dr. Jivraj Mehta now undergoing imprisonment in Bijapur Jail and daughter of Sir M. Mehta, opened the Pateti Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday afternoon at 4 p.m. The Bazar was organised by the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee and a large gathering had assembled for the occasion.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta in a few words exhorted those present to use Swadeshi goods only. "This is not an occasion for words," she said, "Action, swift and silent, is all that needed."

All varieties of Swadeshi articles manufactured in the city and elsewhere were displayed on the stalls. There were more than 150 stalls and good business was transacted during the the few hours after the opening. Soaps, scents and other toilet requisites, khaddar, dhoties, saris and shirting from local mills, socks, handkerchiefs and various other articles were seen on the stalls. Almost all the local mills were represented. There were four free stalls managed by women. One in the charge of Gujarati women, dealt in khaddar and khaddar silk. Another was in the charge of Parsi women and had soaps, scents and other toilet requisites for commodities. Mrs. Somji had charge of a stall displaying a variety of handkerchiefs while the stall of the Northcote Hindu Orphanage contained hosiery.

Stationary made in India, shoes, slippers, crockery, toys and many other articles of daily use were seen in other stalls. The arrangement was excellent and the conductors must be congratulated for their efforts.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta opened the Pateti Swadeshi Bazaar on Wednesday afternoon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. She is seen fourth from the left.

PEACE IN COTTON TRADE

—:o:—

Better Lancashire Outlook

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Hopes that the threatened Lancashire cotton strike may be averted are aroused by a statement of the Deputy Mayor of Manchester after a meeting of representatives of employers and operatives to-day. The meeting was adjourned to August 25. He said that certain misunderstandings had been removed, enabling further negotiations. The position was hopeful and he trusted that a settlement would be reached shortly.

CANADIAN CATTLE FOR BRITAIN

I. R. A. Warning: Hands Off The Trade

WINNIPEG, Aug. 24.

An anonymous letter from Dublin warning Canadians not to attempt to ship livestock to the United Kingdom under the agreement reached at the Imperial Conference has been received by the editor of the "Winnipeg Free Press." The letter, which is headed "Dublin, Republic of Ireland," and is nearly written on good quality paper, asks the editor to warn all shippers of livestock to Britain. "We will stop this trade at all costs. This is Ireland's own trade, so hands off. We will strike at the root in Canada."

BRITISH MARKETS

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Stock Exchange continues cheerful. Gilt-edged securities made further headway and also most home industrials. Among textiles, calico printers advanced on the announcement of profits for the year ending June 30 of £157,458 compared with the loss of £175,289 in the previous year. Copper shares were also particu-interest in commodity markets has been a further sharp advance in copper on large speculative buying. Wall Street opened firm. It later became quieter with some irregularity.—Reuter.

Clerk In Taj Room With Car And Girl!

"JUPITER" EMPLOYEE BEGS FOR MERCY BUT GETS JAIL

HOW HE SECURED MAHARAJAH'S MONEYS TO MAKE MERRY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

One year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default three months' further imprisonment was the sentence passed by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day, on Kakubhai Dwarkadas Assur, a clerk in the Jupiter General Assurance Company.

The accused in this case was charged under Section 408 I.P.C. (criminal breach of trust) in respect of Rs. 27,000 belonging to the firm.

Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. H. P. Desai.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga watched the case on behalf of Messrs. Lallji Naranji and Company, managing agents of the Jupiter General Assurance Company.

The accused was employed in the Jupiter General Assurance Company as a clerk. He began service on a small salary of Rs. 35 a month and was now drawing Rs. 125 a month. Mr. Lallji Naranji was also managing the estates of the Maharaja of Bikaner in Bombay and had entrusted the accused with this work. In this capacity the accused used to receive monies and deposit them with the bank.

RELATIONS WITH A GIRL.

Some time back a Bhatia gentleman complained to Mr. Lallji Naranji that the accused had friendly relations with his daughter and requested Mr. Lallji to persuade him to leave the girl alone. Upon this Mr. Lallji instituted inquiries and from an examination of the accounts in charge of the accused found out that he had committed a breach of trust in respect of Rs. 27,000. The accused had disappeared by then. Mr. Lallji reported the matter to the police and the accused surrendered to the police.

The magistrate, in the course of his judgment, observed that from the evidence it was clear that the accused sent telegrams to the Maharaja of Bikaner asking for money and for this he used the rubber stamp of the firm of Messrs. Lallji Naranji and Co. which he had no authority to do.

The accused had a room at the Taj and used to meet his girl friend at the hotel. He had also a motor car and spent money lavishly. The accused was also interested in gambling on cotton futures and lost about Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 on it.

PLEA FOR MERCY.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and asked for mercy. He had already passed over three months and a half in custody as an undertrial prisoner.

Before judgment was delivered, Mr. H. P. Desai, counsel for the defence, told the court that the accused was a young man. He was married and had two children and his aged mother, who were all dependent on him.

Ornaments of the value of Rs. 350 presented by the accused to the girl had been returned by her father to Mr. Lallji Naranji and Rs. 750 had been recovered by the sale of the car that the accused had kept. Mr. Desai pleaded for mercy on behalf of the accused.

The magistrate sentenced the accused as above and ordered that if the fine was recovered the money should be paid to the Jupiter General Assurance Company.

DENMARK REPLIES TO OTTAWA

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.

A report from Montreal, based on information gained through the Local Board of Trade, that in consequence of the arrangements reached at Ottawa, Denmark, will from the beginning of September, make considerable reductions in import duties and cattle will be admitted free, is stated here to be unfounded, but important changes will be made in the system of regulating imports into Denmark.

Under the present system all imports are subjec to production of foreign exchange certificates from an official of the Danish Foreign Exchange Board, but from September 1, several groups of imports will be put on the free list, which means that no certificates need be produced.

The commodities affected include coffee, rice, tobacco and metals. No import duties are at present imposed on cattle and metals.—Reuter.

NAZIS BLAME JEWS

Violent Campaign In Press

BERLIN, Aug. 24.

The first special court held in Berlin under the emergency decree to-day, passed a sentence of ten years' hard labour on the 20-year old Paul Schmidtke, an alleged Communist who, three Nazi witnesses testified, fired shots in a political clash.

A Nazi, who was accused of possessing a firearm after the same affray, was acquitted.

The Nazis are now blaming Jews for the present troubles. Their organ "Angriff" to-day publishes a violent article by Herr Goebbels, leader of the Berlin Nazis, charging the Jewish-owned press with inciting political warfare and influencing the Government so as to have five Nazis at Beuthen sentenced to death. Herr Goebbels hints at pogroms when the Nazis are in power.

BRILLIANT YOUNG EXPLORER

ENGLISHMAN'S DEATH IN ARCTIC

Fiancee Does Not Know It Yet

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Britain has lost a brilliant young explorer in the death by accident in East Greenland, of Mr. H. G. Watkins, the 25-year old leader of the Greenland Air Survey Expedition to discover a suitable air base for an Arctic air route between England and Canada.

He and his three companions reached angmagssalik in Greenland early in August, and after collecting stores, set out for a base a hundred miles northward. News has now been received at Angmassalik that Mr. Watkins was drowned last Saturday in an accident to an Esquimaux canoe.

Mr. Watkins was also responsible in June with the founder's medal of the Royal Geographical Society for exploration and research work in the Arctic, is believed to be the youngest man ever to receive the Society's medal. He led an expedition to relieve Mr. Courtauld, who was marooned for several months in the Arctic two years ago.

The Watkins was also responsible for the British Arctic air route expedition of 1930-31. He became engaged to Miss Margaret Graham, shortly before he set out on his last trip. She is still unaware of the tragedy as she is yachting with friends on the west coast of Scotland and her mother has so far failed to get into touch with her, not knowing where she is.

ARGENTINE'S CONCERN

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 24.

As a sequel to the Ottawa Conference Argentine has instructed her ambassador in London to negotiate a new trade agreement with Britain as soon as possible.—Reuter.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.